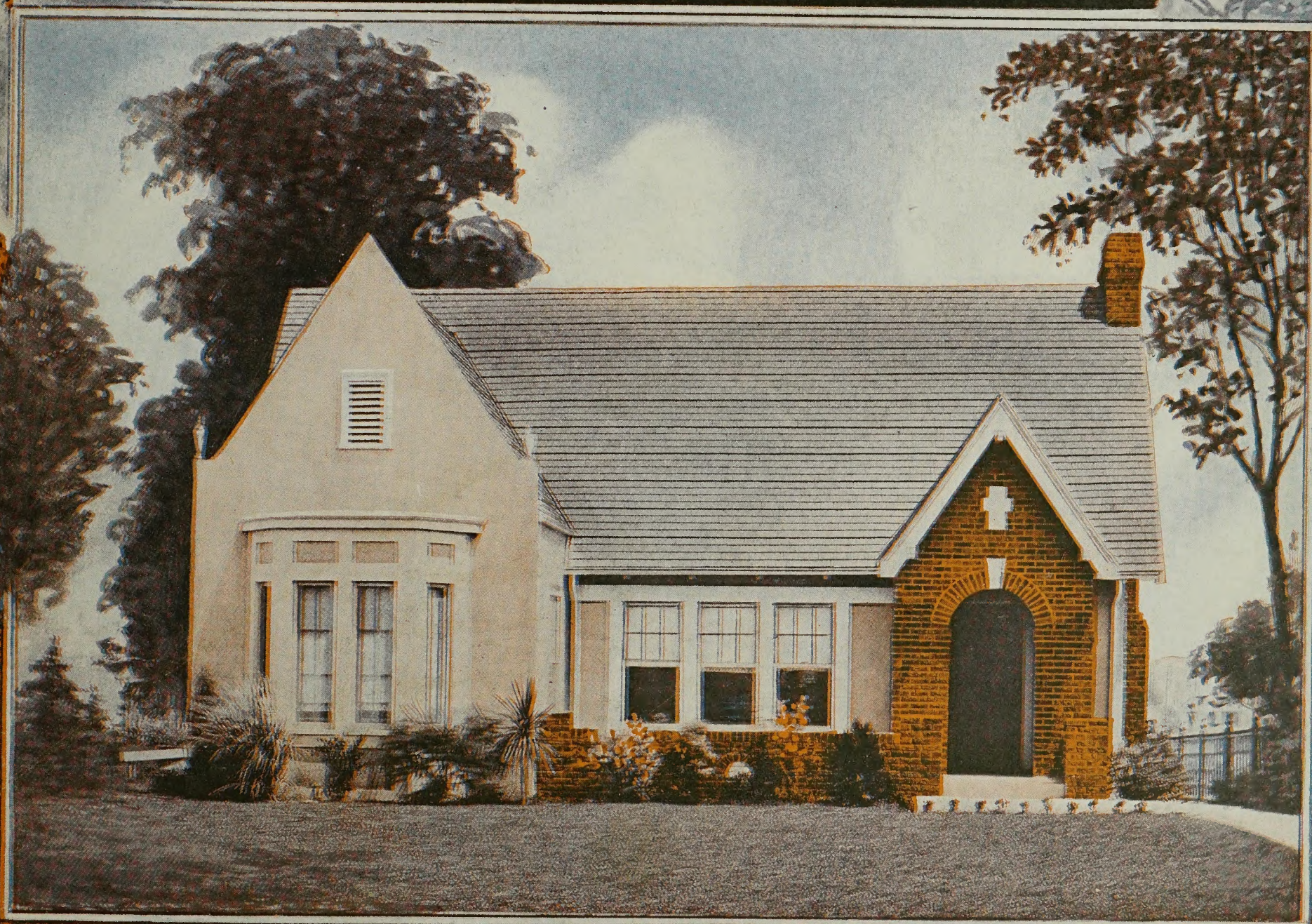


BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS





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Beautiful Bungalows

A COLLECTION OF ARTISTIC PRACTICAL BUNGALOWS
DESIGNED BY FORTY WELL KNOWN ARCHITECTS
RECENTLY BUILT IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES
FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA

ILLUSTRATED BY EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS
FLOOR PLANS, ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS



BUILDING AGE AND THE BUILDERS' JOURNAL
239 WEST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK

1923

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS

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Beautiful Bungalows

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Why the Bungalow is Popular

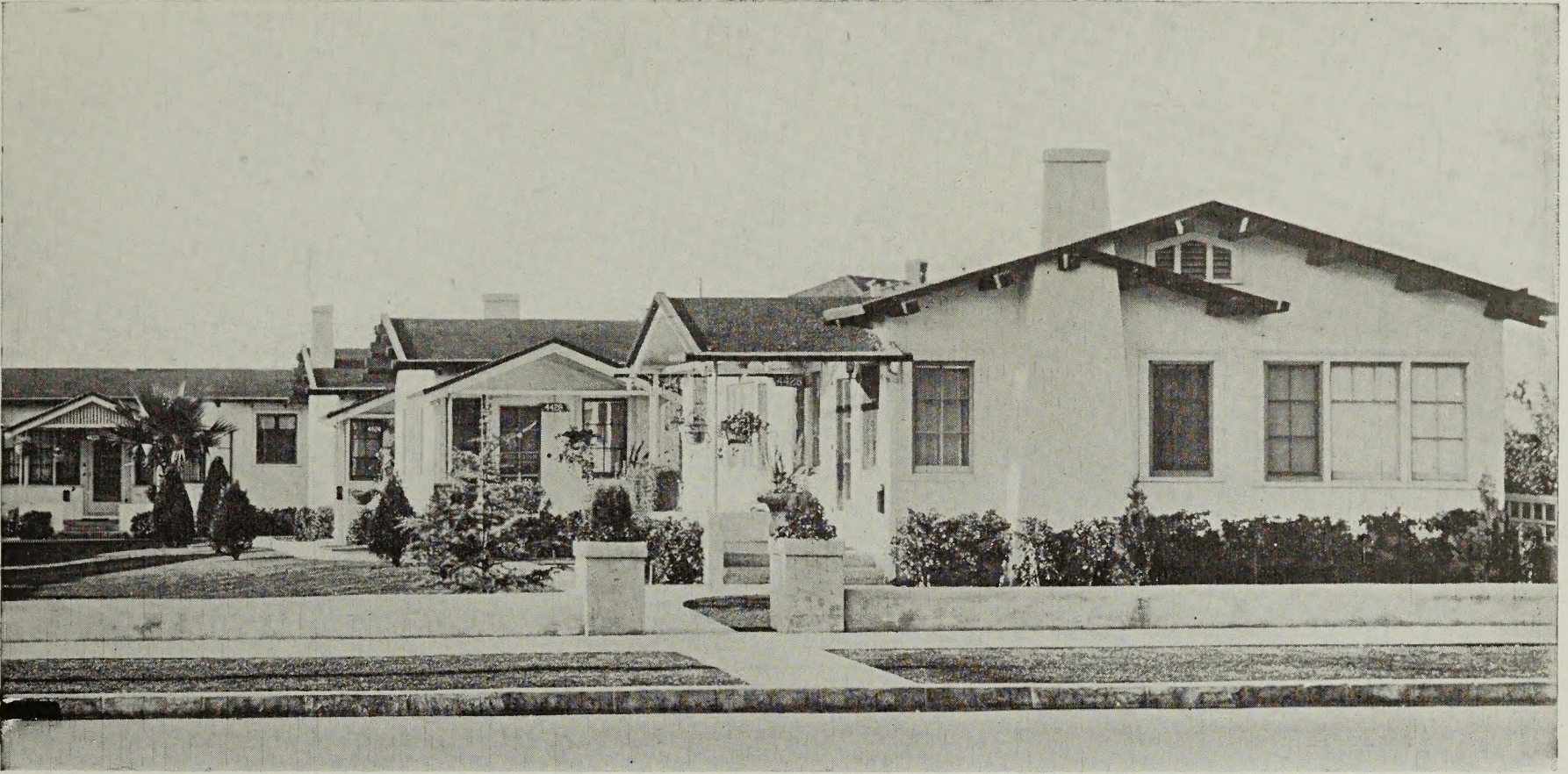
THE tendency of today among families of moderate incomes is towards homes with no more rooms than is necessary, these being located as conveniently as possible. As regards appearance, the main demand is that the house shall look like an attractive, comfortable home lived in by a happy family.

The bungalow meets this perhaps better than does any other type of home.

With the true bungalow, all the rooms are on one floor. This provides the conveniences of an apartment with the advantages of a country home. There is no climbing of stairs, a popular feature where there are elderly folks; the atmosphere is especially cozy and homelike by reason of the very intimacy of the plan, and it can be furnished in a free and easy fashion that may be handled inexpensively and yet most artistically.

One is generally accustomed to consider all homes with long sweeping roofs as bungalows, especially in the East. Indeed this term is often applied to all homes built in the country for there is a homelike cosiness about the word "bungalow" that is delightfully attractive in itself.

Where there are one or two rooms on the second floor, the roof having the characteristic bungalow sweep, the home is generally called a bungalow or, more correctly, a semi-bungalow. Homes that are a story and a half, without the bungalow characteristics, are correctly termed cottages. As they are likewise frequently called bungalows, this has given rise to the term "cottage-bungalow" as a means of designating this type.



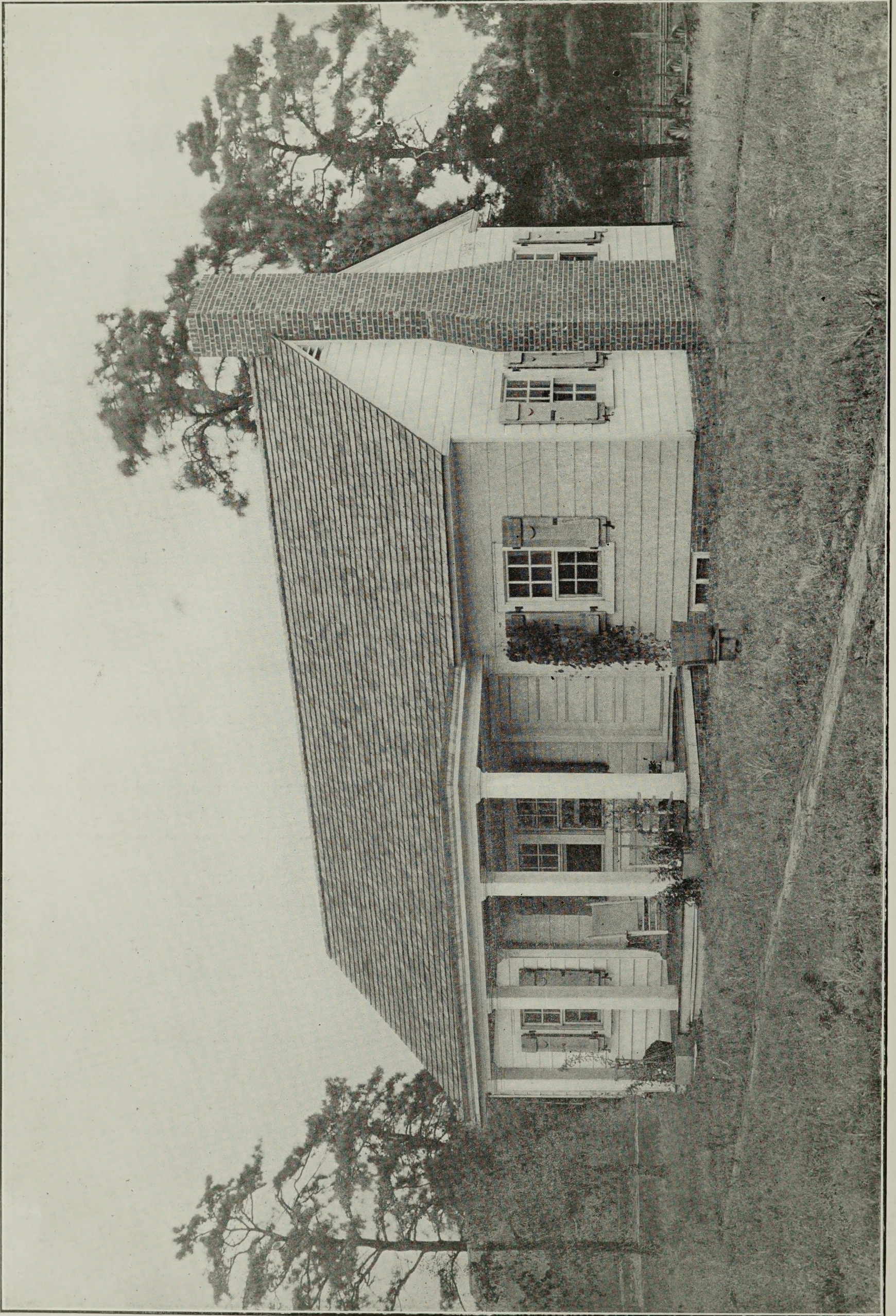
The bungalow is built on all sorts of sites, although it generally presents its best appearance when placed where the country is rather rugged, with trees and shrubs around. This is especially true of the more informal types, the severe colonial being somewhat too prim for anything but a suburban setting.

Because the bungalow is so popular, so capable of being handled with wide variety of design and yet an easy harmony, many groups of bungalows called "bungalow courts" have been built, especially in California. These bungalow courts are really little individual apartments built around a central court which may contain a fountain, flower gardens, trees, etc. The grounds are in fact community grounds, presenting an appearance that is far more striking than could one of the houses built alone. Each has its own striking note, a note that adds to and is helped by the appearance of every one of the others.

Groups of friends who are interested in homes in the country would do well to give this matter of the bungalow court serious consideration. It is quite conceivable that the occasional court with its central heating plant cared for by an all year round janitor, who acts as gardener and man of all work, may well be the type of home that will be owned by the average man of moderate means a score or so of years from now.

Several of these courts, as well as a large number of individual bungalows, are illustrated in this book.

All types of architecture are given, the Spanish, Italian, Colonial, English, Mission, Swiss, etc. There are ideas here on all styles of bungalow homes, ideas which will well repay the reader who studies this book with a view towards adapting those ideas to the home of which he has dreamed and saved for.



A Colonial Bungalow at Pine Valley, N. J.

Charles Barton Keen, Architect

A Three-Room Colonial Bungalow at Pine Valley, N. J.

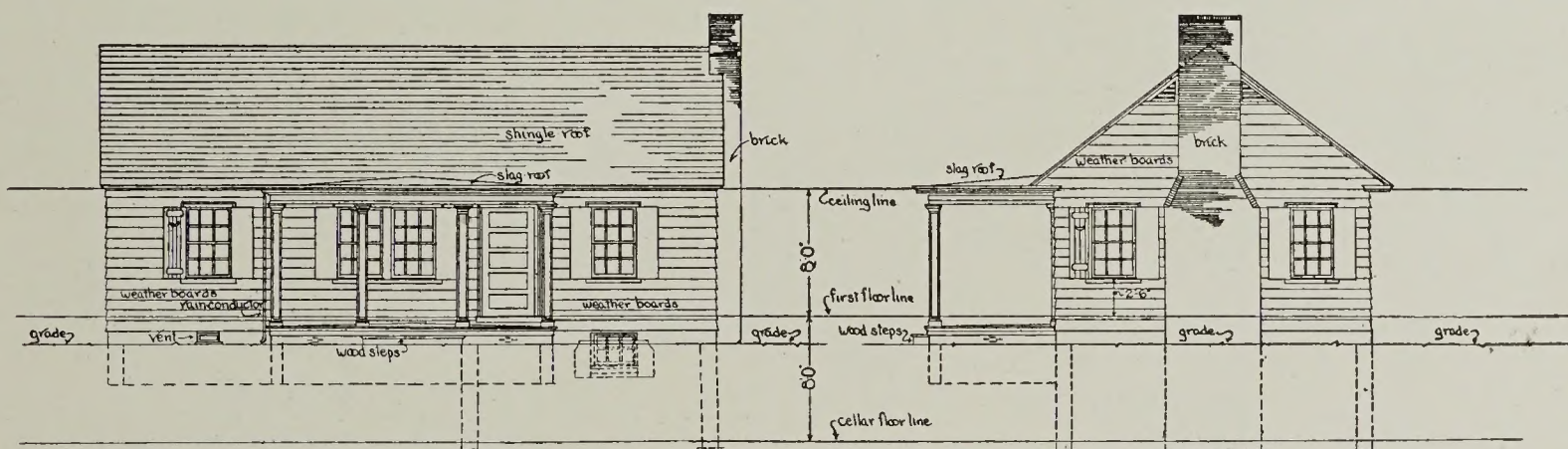
Upon approaching this little bungalow, perhaps the most unusual feature that strikes one is the exceptionally heavy shadow cast by the clapboards. This effect is gained by the placing of a cyma reversa, or reversed ogee molding, under the lower end of each clapboard. This molding gives a body to the shadows that is indeed charming.

The small porch is typically Colonial. The slender columns are simply paneled, the caps being devoid of ostentatious ornamentation. Pilasters, or half columns, finish against the house wall, lending the appearance of supporting that part of the roof to the advantage of apparent stability.

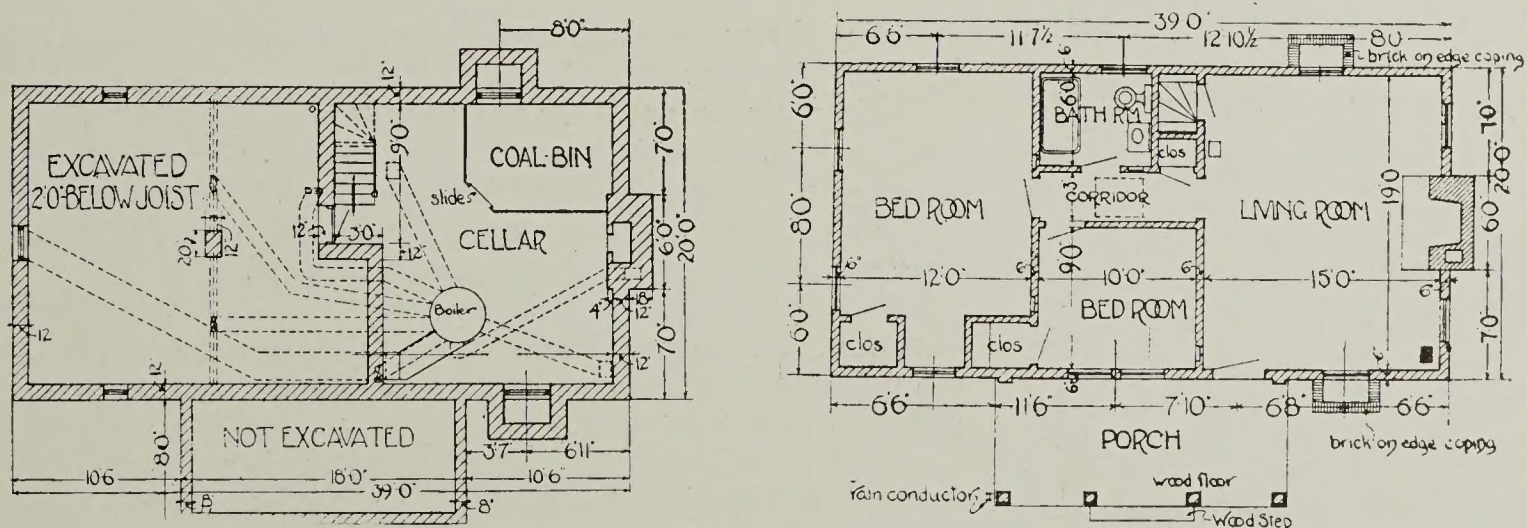
The manner in which the clapboards are finished at the corners of the house is individual and somewhat out of the ordinary. It is these little touches, inside and out, which make this particular bungalow charming, for otherwise its too great plainness might soon cause a loss of interest to the frequent passerby. The exterior window trim, the manner in which the roof returns back to the house wall, the cornice molding—these are all interesting and effective.

The roof is provided with gutters only on the flat deck over the porch. The conductor here is placed at the side of the porch column, which is on the opposite side to the usual approach, and so is inconspicuous.

Astonishing, perhaps, is the total absence of a kitchen. This is accounted for by the bungalow being on the grounds of a country club, meals being served at the clubhouse. A kitchen could, however, easily be added at the rear of the house. In fact, this has been done.



Front and side elevations, scale $1/16'' = 1$ ft.



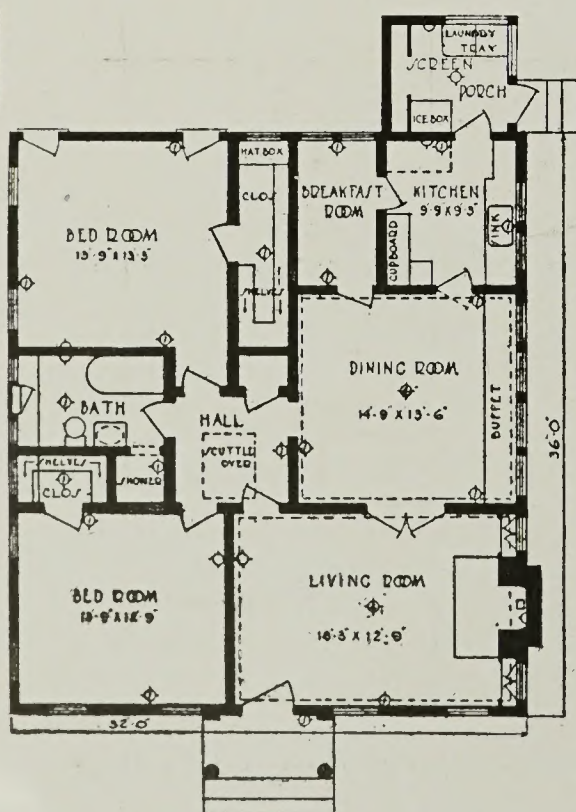
Basement and first floor plan, scale $1/16'' = 1$ ft. The first floor plan is unusual in that there is no kitchen, the bungalow having been built as an adjunct to a clubhouse. A kitchen, however, has been added since the house was built



Roadside view

Designed by The Briggs Co., Architects

A Bungalow at Los Angeles, Cal.



Floor Plan

The charm of this little California bungalow of Colonial type lies in the extreme simplicity of its design.

The main feature is the central porch with its graceful columns simply moulded, and having a slight entasis. The lattice work at either side, with its climbing roses, adds a homelike touch.

The Colonial spirit is carried out by the green shutters, white clapboards and weathered shingles on the roof.

One enters directly into the living-room. An attractive vista is presented of an open fireplace and a wide opening through to the dining-room, the feature of which is a buffet that one catches a glimpse of upon entering.

The breakfast room—always a desirable thing in the small house, is so placed that it might, if desired, be used as a pantry.

Only too often in the small bungalow is one of the bedrooms placed so that it opens either from the living-room or dining-room, which is certainly not desirable. In this dwelling, however, a small central hall provides access to all rooms.

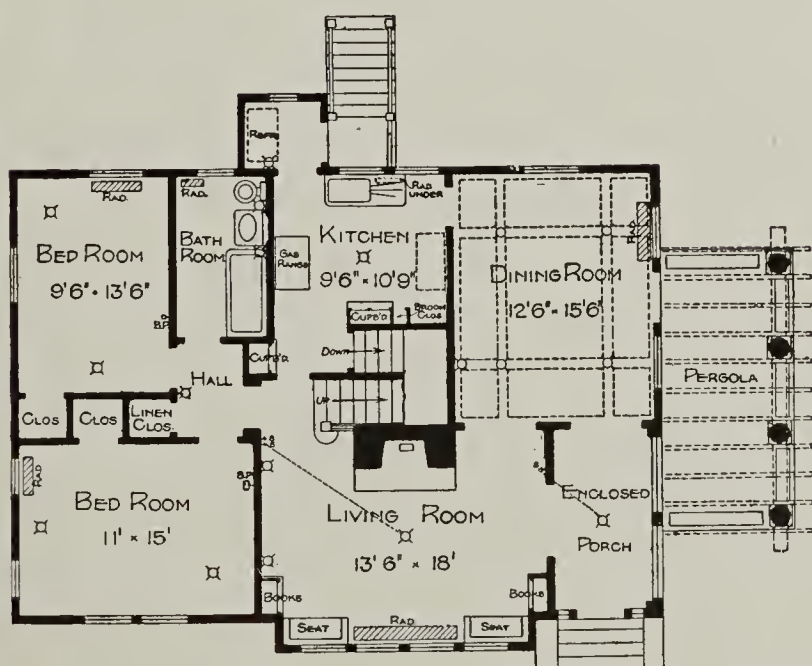
Bungalow of Mr. L. D. Hudson Pelhamwood, N. Y.

There is a very real charm about this simple little design, for its proportions and general handling as a whole give it a character that is decidedly attractive. The scale of the first story is excellent, the windows, bay, and door way with its sidelights being well proportioned to the mass.

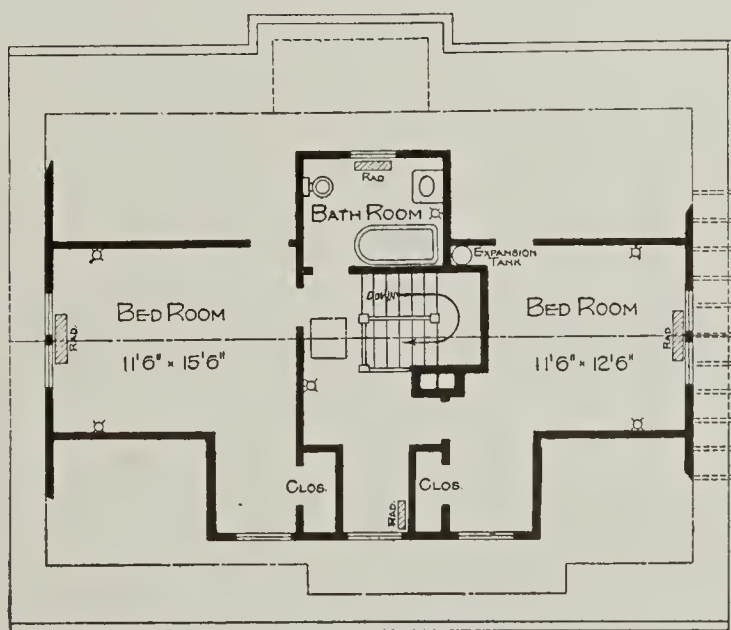


Front and side view

W. S. Moore, Architect



Plan of first floor, scale 1/16" = 1 ft.



Plan of second floor

The roof and overhang are just right, perhaps the only feature subject to adverse criticism being the scale of the dormer. This, however, was made advisable by the requirements of the plan and in nowise detracts from the generally artistic aspect of the design.

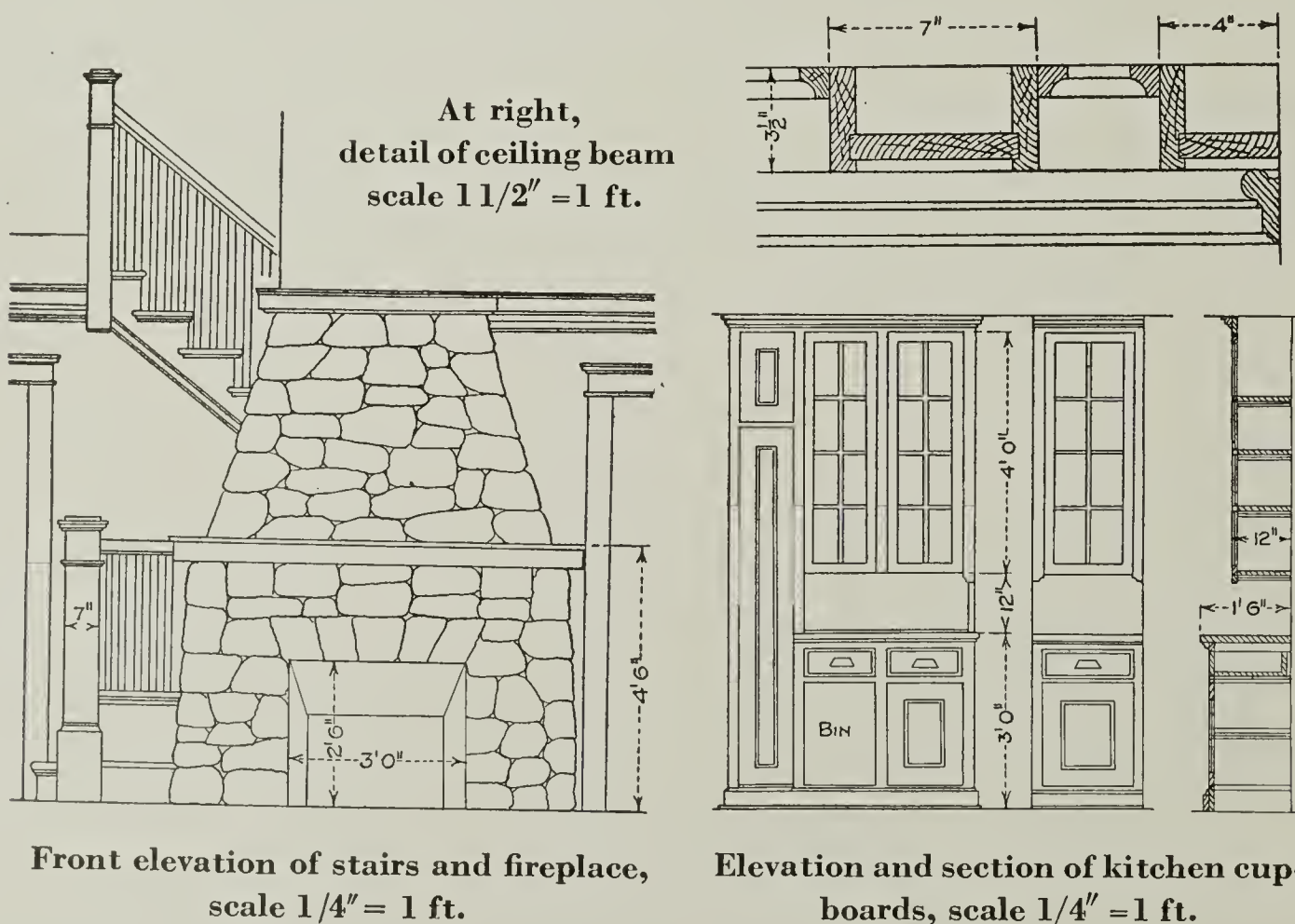
The dining-room, with its wide openings into the living-room and enclosed porch, presents a spacious appearance and gives an open effect to this part of the house.

The second story is laid out with the bedrooms well separated one from the other, a tiny alcove in each room providing an interesting cozy corner. The bathroom is placed directly over the kitchen and, as the bathroom on the first floor is right next to the kitchen, the plumbing is concentrated more than is usually the case when two bathrooms are provided.

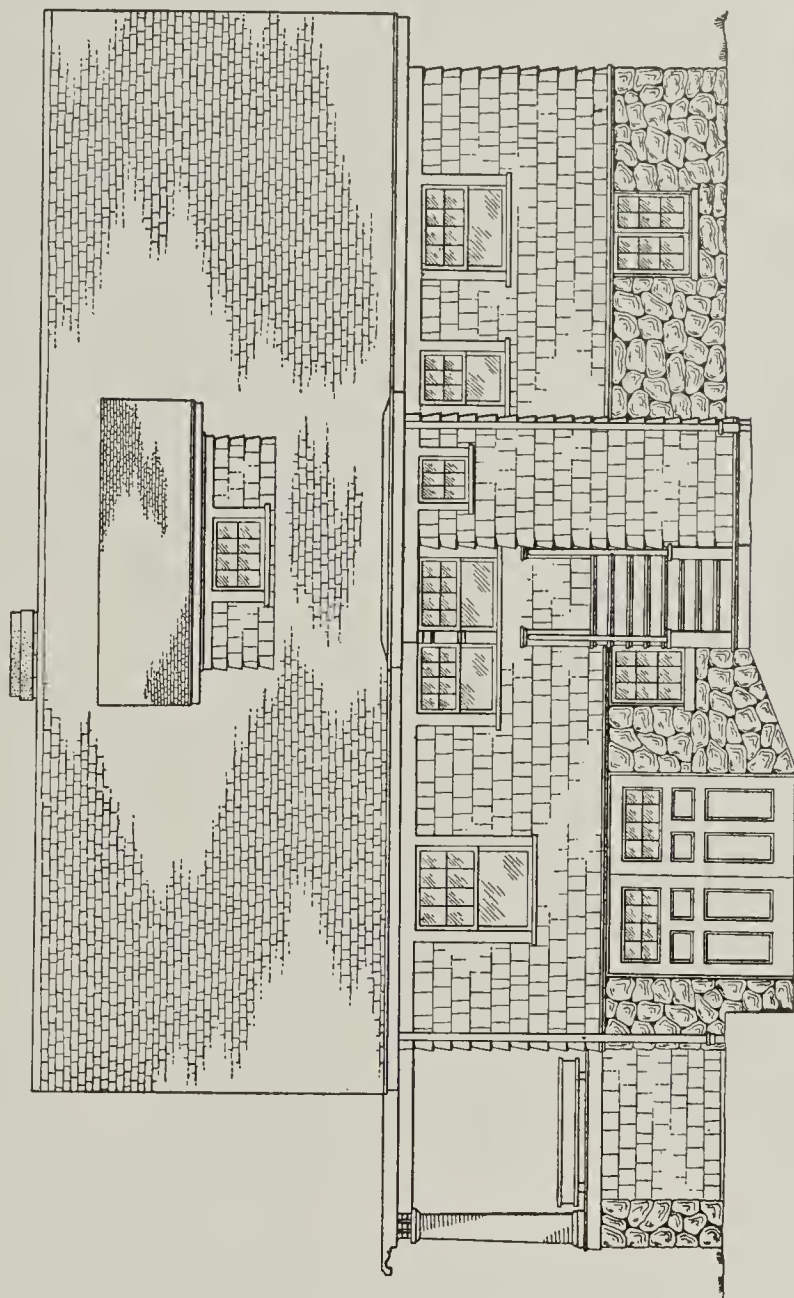
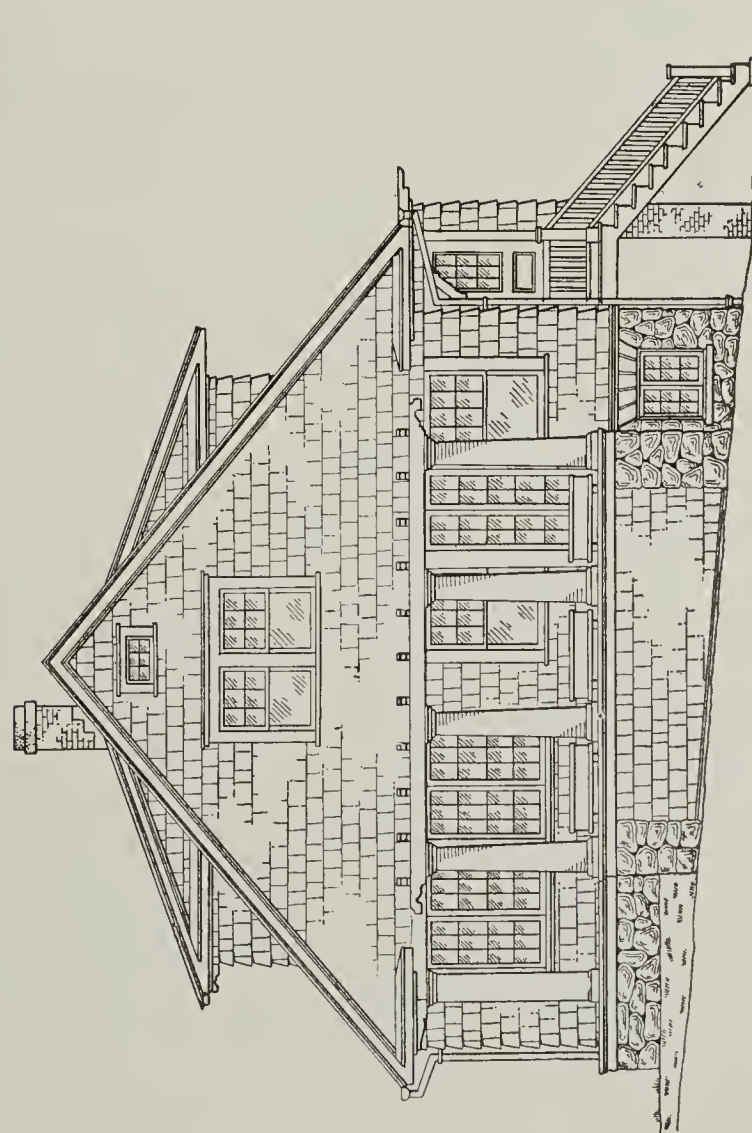
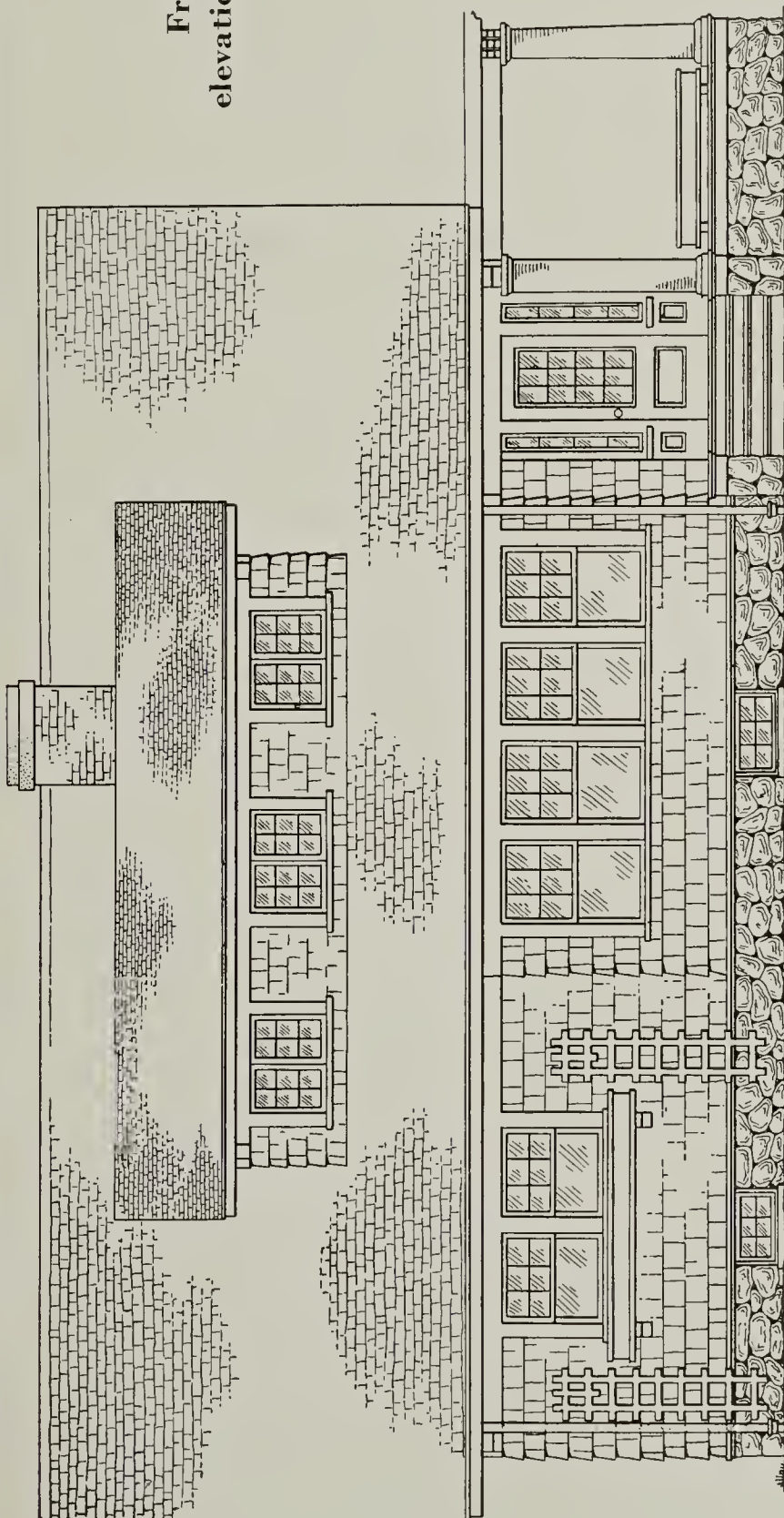
Entrance is had into an enclosed porch, which in the winter time when the windows are closed serves as a hall. This is a rather unusual arrangement, but solves the entrance hall problem very well.

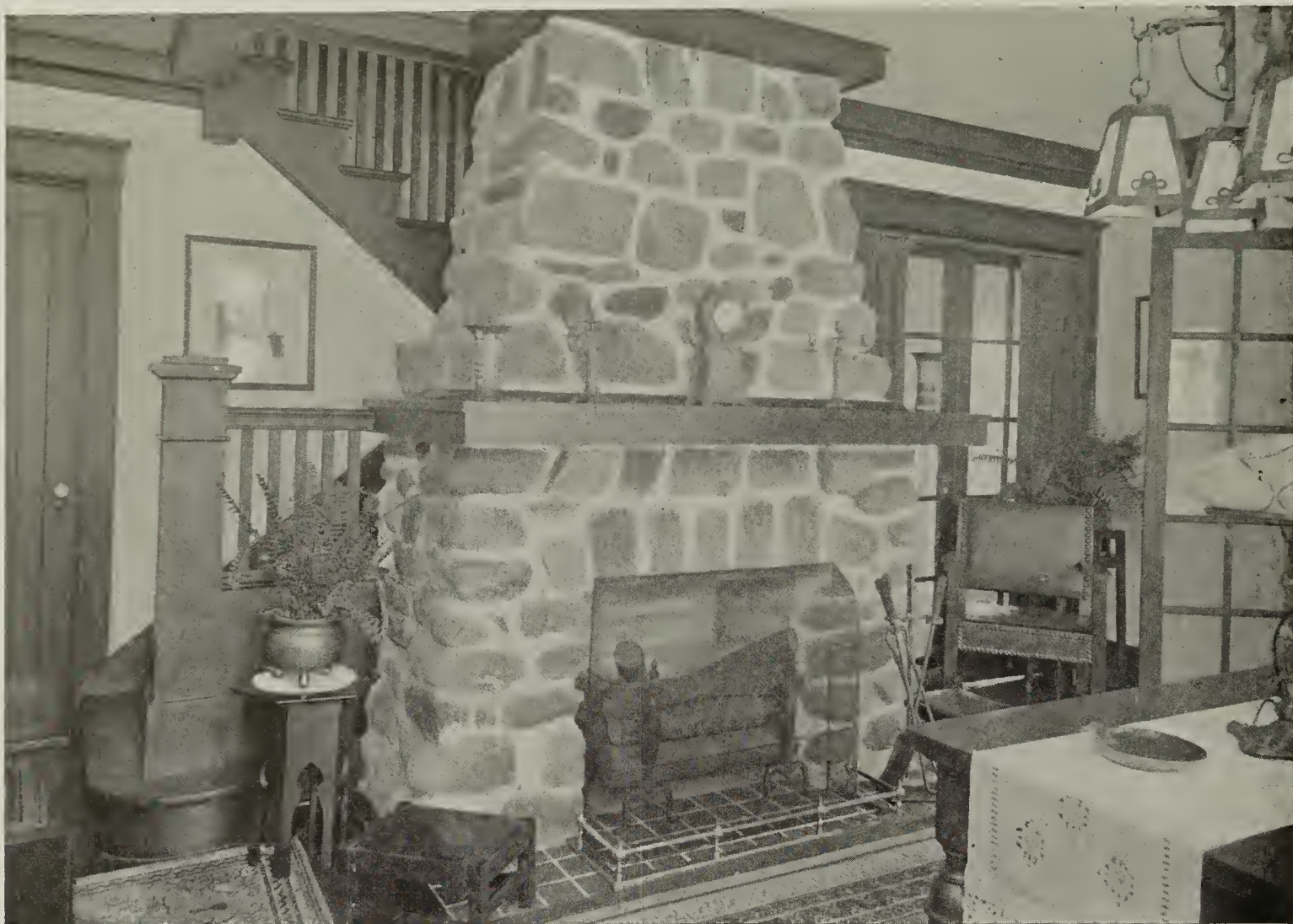
The living-room has as its main feature a large stone fireplace which is more in keeping with the bungalow type of house than the Colonial, which latter exercised considerable influence on the exterior. The placing of the stairway behind the chimney in this case is very economical and presents an attractive appearance.

The arrangement of the bedrooms and bathroom on the first story is one of the best possible, as these rooms are entirely cut off from the main part of the house by a small hall closed off by a door. Thus the rooms are all readily accessible, one not having to enter any room directly from another, and yet the hall space is kept at a minimum.



Front, rear and side
elevations, scale $3\frac{3}{32}'' = 1\text{ ft.}$

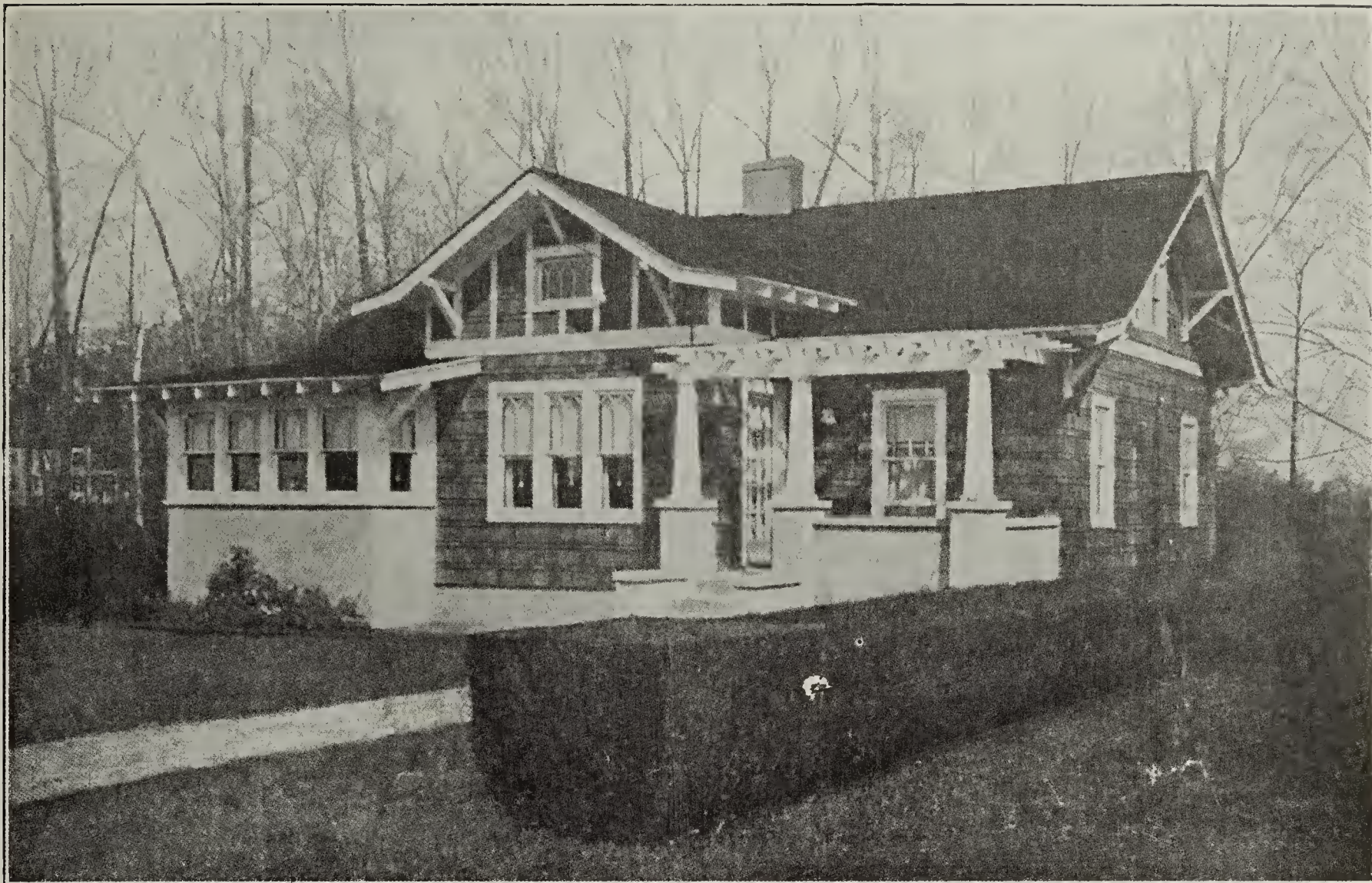




A massive stone fireplace is always popular



The trim and beam ceiling in the dining-room is typical of the modern small house
House of Mr. L. D. Hudson



Bungalow of Mr. Louis J. Hurley Cranford, N. J.

Bungalows intended for all year round use present slightly different problems in design from their summer brethren. Free circulation of air must not be obtained at the sacrifice of winter comfort. The plan must admit of a certain degree of formality not always essential to the summer bungalow.

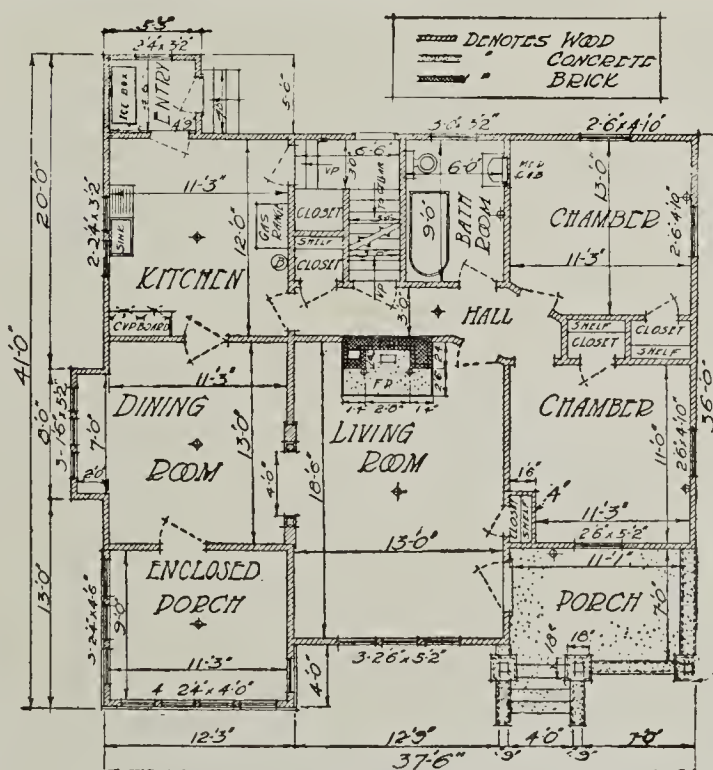
An interesting plan, well adopted to living conditions in the East, is that of the Hurley residence. A good sized living-room, the main feature of which is a brick fireplace, is entered from the outside directly from a porch. The arrangement of this entrance is particularly interesting, as it is so situated that the prevailing winds of the locality do not blow against it, and there is therefore little danger of the living-room being suddenly chilled when the door is opened in winter.

The bedrooms are well separated from the rest of the house. As the doors of the bedrooms and bathroom are usu-

ally left open, the hall is closed, and this effectually shuts off the sleeping portion of the house.

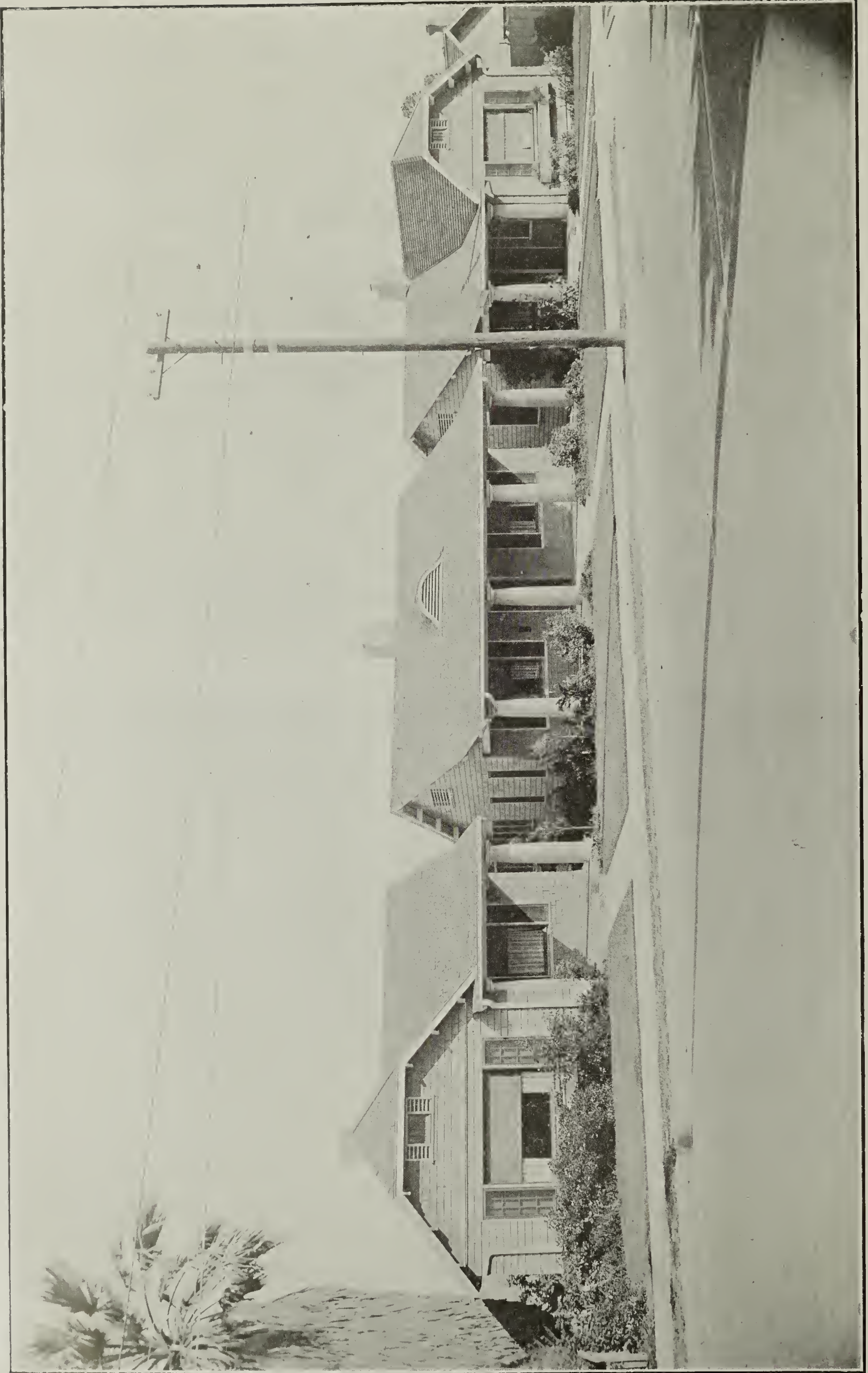
A flight of stairs leads up to an open attic, which is large enough to admit of the placing of two good-sized bedrooms, merely by the running up of partitions.

The cellar is spacious and adequately lighted. The section at the front of the house is walled off, and earth placed in, thus affording a place for the starting of vegetables or the growing of mushrooms.



Floor plan, scale 1/16" = 1 ft.

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS



Three Bungalows for Mr. E. W. Alexander at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Roland F. Sauter, Architect

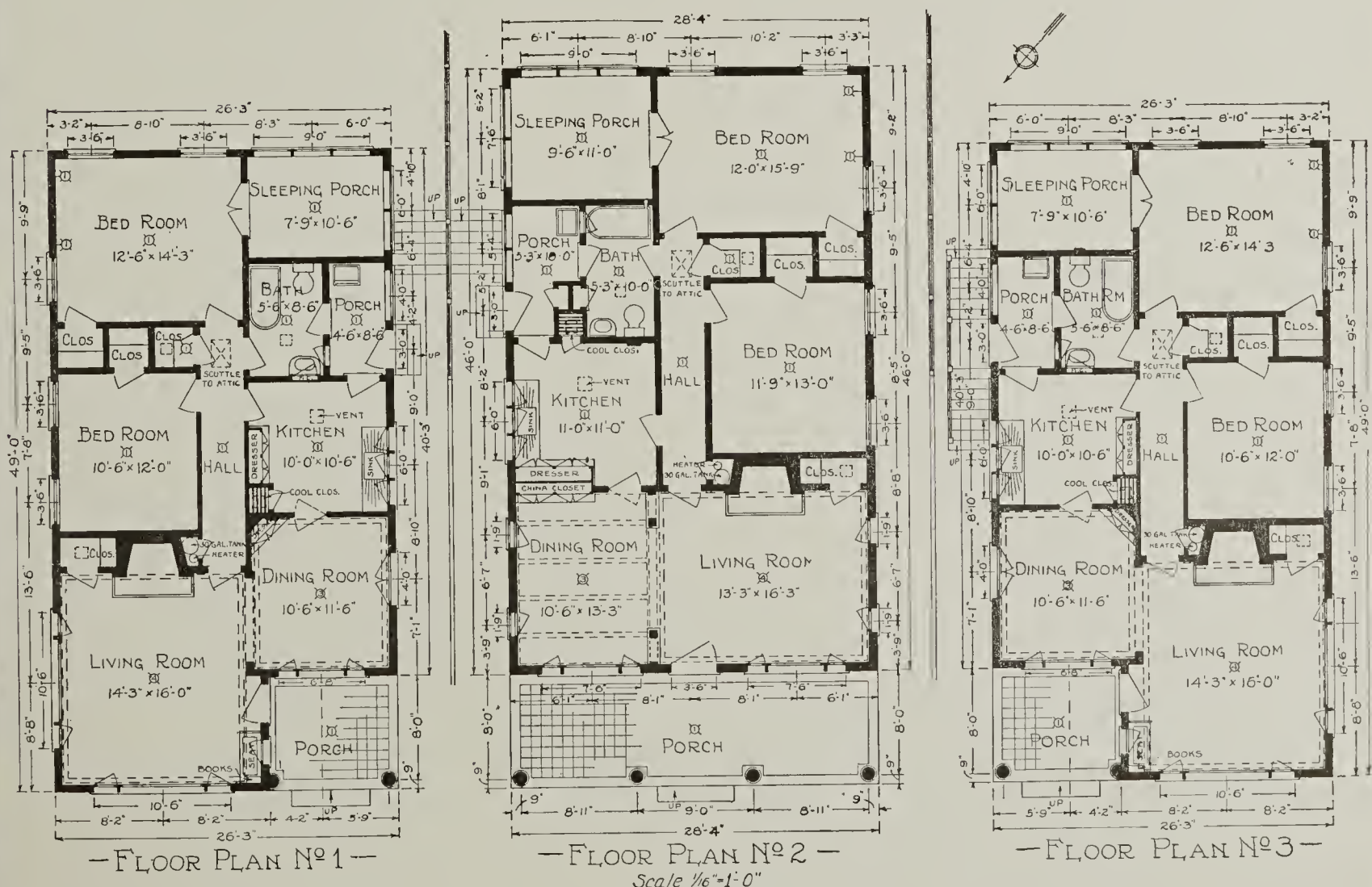
Three Bungalows Designed for Mr. E. W. Alexander Santa Barbara, Cal.

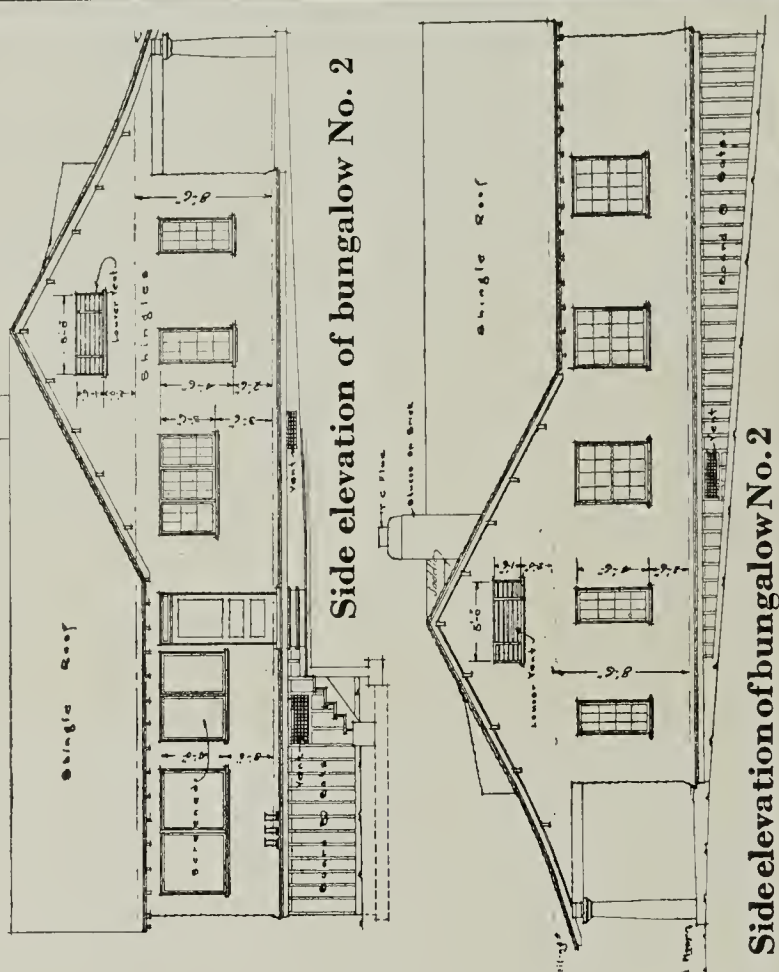
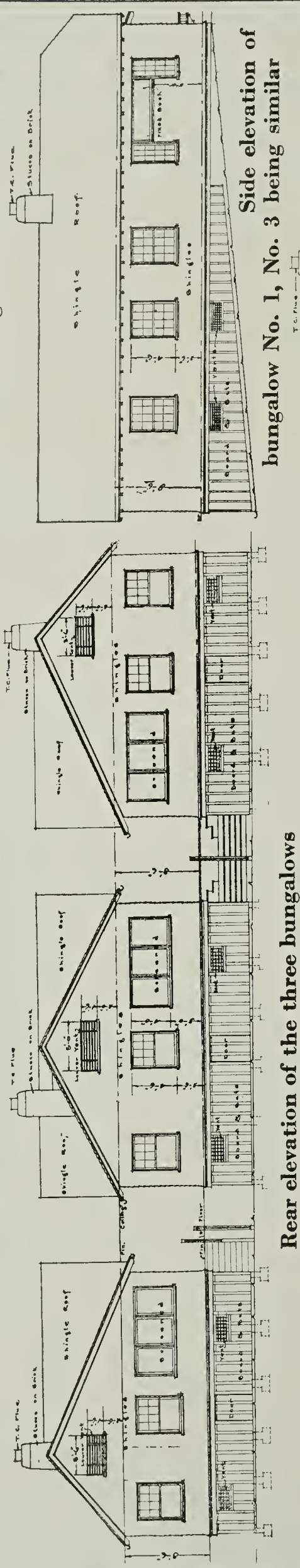
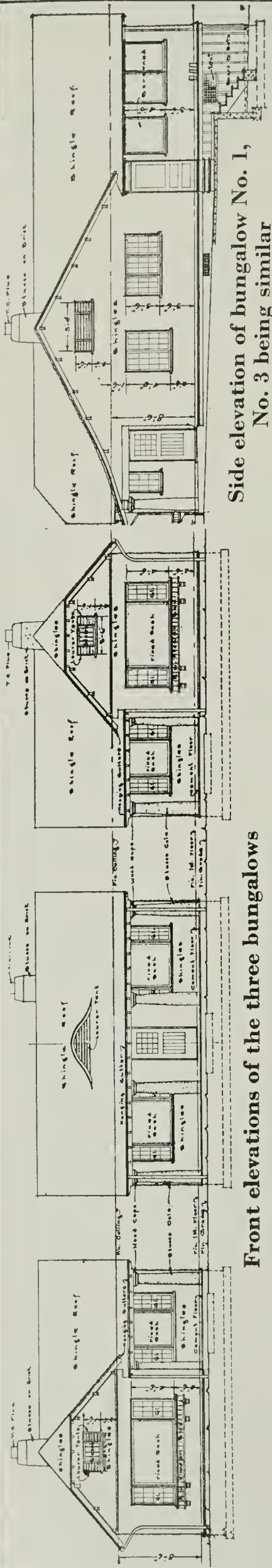
The influence of the California bungalow has spread throughout the United States, and adaptations of it are to be found in almost every locality. When built in the colder climates, the design is naturally influenced by considerations of temperature, as the necessity for an adequate heating plant and better insulated siding requires somewhat different construction. Yet the salient features of the design are easily recognizable.

The sweeping roof surface and daintiness of the design make these homes one of the most attractive types for the average builder. One of the characteristics is the necessity for providing adequate ventilation to minimize the effects of the warm temperature, which requires wider windows and plenty of porch space.

This characteristic is noticed when one glances at the three bungalows illustrated. Each has wide windows, which do not make the mistake common in small houses of being out of scale with the dwelling. Each house has three porches. One of the porches is, of course, at the front of the house while a sleeping porch is placed at the rear and another porch opens from the kitchen and bathroom, this being used as a sleeping porch if so desired.

The tendency to build small houses in rows is a good one, as it gives the street a harmonious appearance that is much more attractive than when various styles of architecture are used, one clashing with the other. Although in the three houses illustrated the floor plans are practically alike, yet the handling of the dwellings gives a sense of harmonious variety that is most pleasing.





The houses at the ends are merely reversed designs, while that in the center, with its long, sweeping roof pitched the same as the others, gives the three the appearance of one long building, thus obtaining the instinctive feeling of the long horizontal lines that generally characterize the most attractive houses.

The louvre ventilators in the end houses and the eyebrow window in the center serve merely to ventilate the attic space, as well as to lend a distinctive note to the designs.

As is usual in California homes of the bungalow type, one enters directly into the living-room, which is semi-separated from the dining-room by a cased opening serving to give the sense of openness so characteristic of the California home.

Each of the living-rooms is provided with a fireplace used to take the chill off the room on the colder nights. At the side of each fireplace is a 30-gallon tank heater, which serves to supply hot water at all times, the climate making it desirable for there to be no coal range in the kitchen. The heater, of course, would be operated either by gas or electricity.

The kitchen contains a vent leading into the attic, thus helping to keep this room cool if a gas range or electric heater is used.

All drawings to a scale 1/16" = 1 ft. Three bungalows at Santa Barbara, Cal.



Modern Bungalow Types

Not so many years ago a bungalow was considered merely a sort of shack. Gradually the idea has grown and during the past twenty years the exterior designs have constantly improved in appearance. Many of the bungalows that are being erected today have behind them the best architectural thought. All types of architecture seem to have been drawn upon to obtain the pleasing results that are today so apparent in practically every locality.

The bungalow idea, as is well known, originated in India. Here in the United States its use is steadily growing in popularity owing to its convenience; in most cases it is simply a well appointed apartment contained in a house by itself, and this feature endears it to the woman who likes an apartment but wants a private house.

Various kinds of building materials can be successfully used for the exterior of bungalows. Drop siding, bevel siding, vertical boarding and shingles are forms of wood covering that lend themselves very readily to many artistic designs, whether used singly or in combination with some other material.

Stuccoed bungalows are quite common. They can either have a wood frame or be of hollow tile, concrete or common brick construction. Brick and stone are also used to quite an extent. The concrete block, however, has been used with poor success owing to the fact that people who have been using this to quite an extent simply use it for economy's sake and not with the idea of getting any beauty. Some very attractive looking designs, however, are capable of being worked out by the use of cement block. So far it has been a case of not knowing how to use the material on hand.

The use of metal is also coming into vogue both for roofs and siding of bungalows and the chances are that in the not remote future, many buildings with metal exteriors will be erected. True beauty in the use of any material lies in the fact that it should not appear in disguise.

Particular attention is now being paid to the roof. The different materials now on the market enable one to obtain a beautiful roof at but small expense by the means of various acids, stains and paints and many artistic roof effects are obtainable at a remarkably small cost. The roofing materials themselves can also be had in various forms, and color so that practically any design in the way of a roof can be carried out.

The use of color on roofs is receiving more attention, the mottled effect is very pleasing on certain styles of houses and this is very easily produced by use of different stains or different shades of material.

The Spanish and Italian styles seem to have been drawn on quite a good deal for ideas for bungalow builders. The architecture lends itself very readily to artistic results when properly handled. Italy, however, does not abound in one-story houses, they seem to have the go-up-stairs habit.

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS



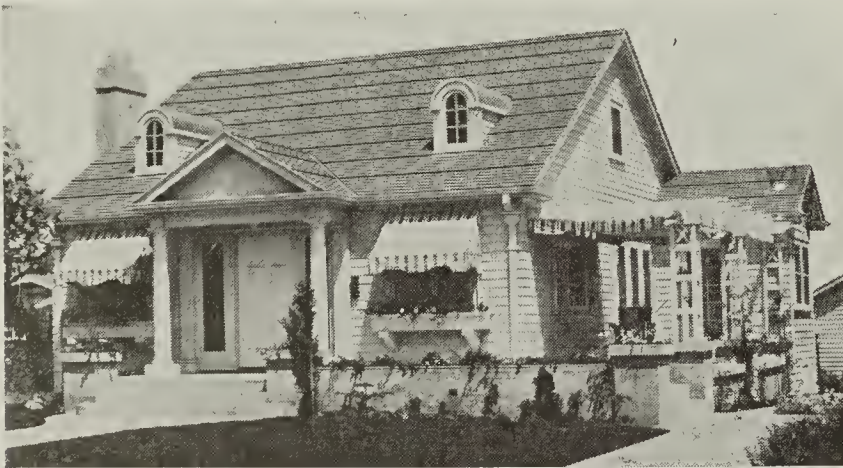
Suggesting the Italian Style Villa



**The Prairie Style—Horizontal Roof Lines
Predominating Feature**



**A Mixture of French and Colonial
Lends Beauty**



The New England Colonial Styles Suggested This



A Pleasing Adaptation of the Swiss Chalet



**Modeled After the Dutch Colonial
Homes of Pennsylvania**

Both in the Spanish and Italian houses stone stairways seem to be the rule, while in our American houses wood is the favorite. The Italian and Spaniard, when he is prevented by the expense from using the marble that he likes so much for his interior work, has his walls plastered or stuccoed and this is painted and veined to represent some marble.

The idea of using stone for staircases has emigrated to the Western Hemisphere quite a good deal in Spanish-speaking countries. In Cuba white marble seems to be the favorite material for staircases; even the handrails being frequently made of polished marble and this, too, in some of the cheaper dwelling houses.

While we like to have Italian and Spanish style bungalows, we do not follow the interior arrangements of these countries, in that, we seem to be all American in our idea of what is comfort.

The Colonial architecture of our New England ancestors has been drawn on quite freely for ideas to be used in creating new bungalow designs. The plain gable roofs with perhaps a few dormers, delicate columns and well-proportioned doors give grace combined with the substantial appearance to designs modelled after this interesting phase of American architecture.

A very interesting example modelled after New England Colonial lines is shown herewith. One of the other illustrations shows a two-family or rather twin bungalow with a New England Colonial influence in its make-up that is quite pleasing.

The Dutch Colonial style of bungalow follows the lines of the old houses that were built around Philadelphia by some of the earlier settlers. A hooded entrance is usually the distinctive feature and in the design shown herewith this has been retained, the brick steps and shingled exterior with the solid shutters on the front windows are all details borrowed from this popular form of our domestic architecture. The Dutch Colonial style has been followed to quite an extent, some even have the gambrel roof effect so common in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The English style house has been drawn on quite a good deal for bungalow designs, half timbered effects being worked in the gables with pleasing results. Usually the main part of the house is of stucco or brick with the half timbered and stucco effect in the gables only, in other cases, the half timbered effect is carried out throughout. In other words, some of the old houses of England have served as models for many successful bungalows.

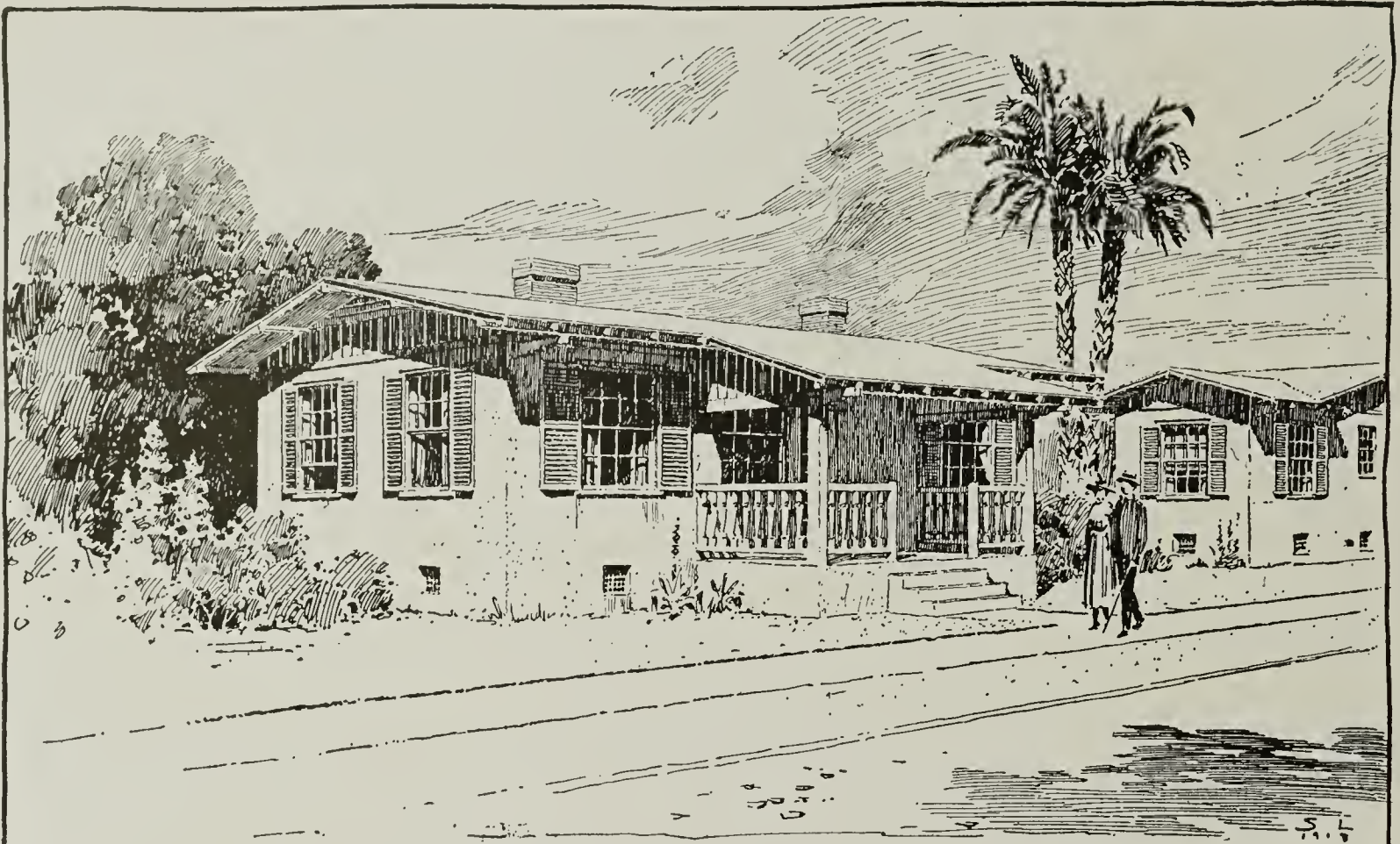
Many bungalows having a pleasing exterior cannot be classed as of any particular style of architecture. The result seems to meet with popular favor, as quite a number of such houses have been built.

The flat prairies of our midwest states have suggested a horizontal line treatment for buildings, wide overhangs seem to be the rule, the effect being of a wide brimmed hat. Many bungalows situated in our mid-west states have been patterned after this style of architecture and an interesting bungalow example is shown in this article. This is a stuccoed design and it has been worked out in a very creditable shape. It certainly suggests and typifies the flatness of the prairies that gave birth to its design.

Switzerland has not been overlooked in the selection of bungalow designs, as its famous chalets have served as models for many attractive designs, especially those located on hillsides as this style gives the opportunity for using field stone, balconies, hooded windows, etc. Of course, to get the best effect, the ground should be treated in Alpine fashion, a number of evergreens being planted among rocks and the front entrance should be reached preferably by a winding path bordered with rock.

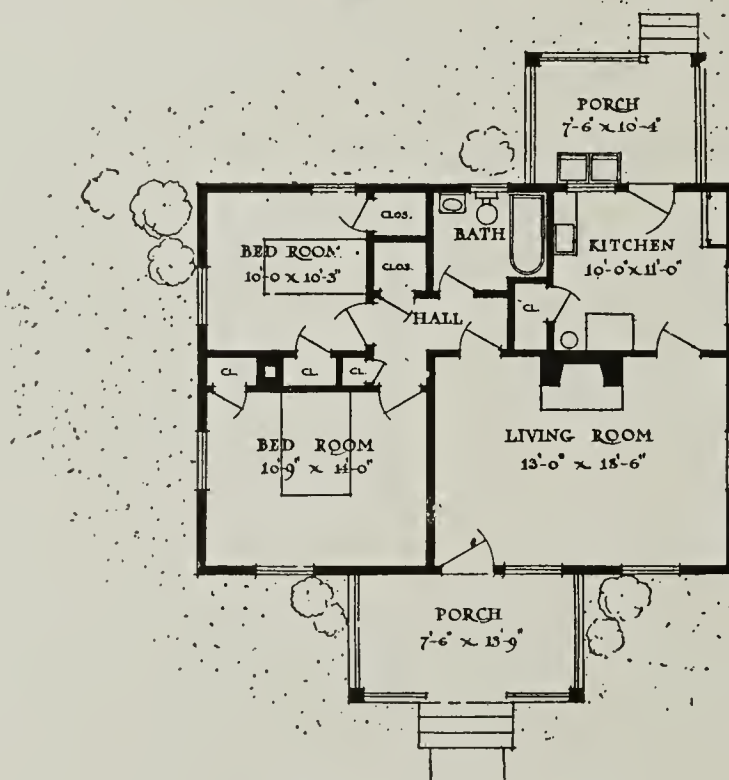
The exterior of many bungalows follow no style of nameable architecture, still they present a very attractive appearance due to the skillful work of the designer.

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS



DETACHED HOUSE

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 Feet



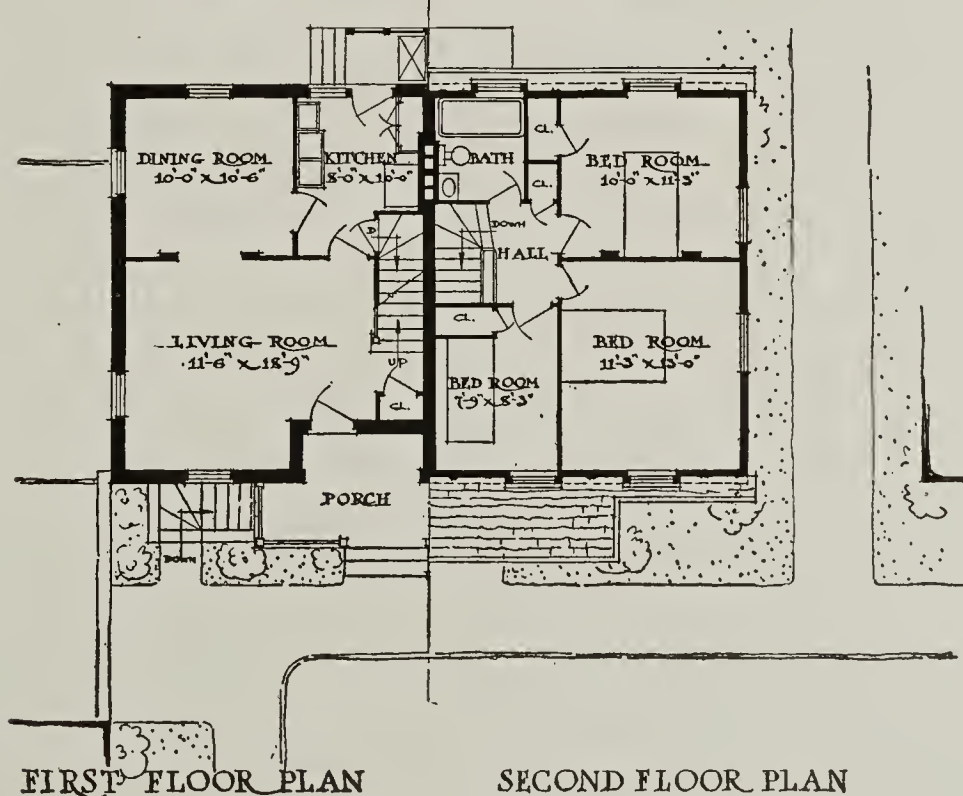
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLETCHER PARK SOUTH JACKSONVILLE FLA
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION



SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES

Scale 0 10 20 Feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SUN VILLAGE CHESTER PA
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
ERNEST FLAGG RETAINED ARCHITECT NEW YORK

A Bungalow Court at Tucson, Ariz.

An Excellent Example of the Popular Court Development

The popularity of the bungalow has given rise to the bungalow court, especially in localities which cater to seasonal visitors. By grouping the buildings in a court, more can be placed on a given size lot and yet a crowded appearance may be avoided.

There are other advantages of comfort and living which are most desirable. There may be a central heating plant which takes care of the entire court, a feature sure to appeal to the man who must commute and who, therefore, naturally dislikes the drudgery of the furnace. A gardener may be employed to care for the lawns in summer, and to keep walks clean and care for the furnace in winter. As his pay would be divided among the several court dwellers, the expense is but little.

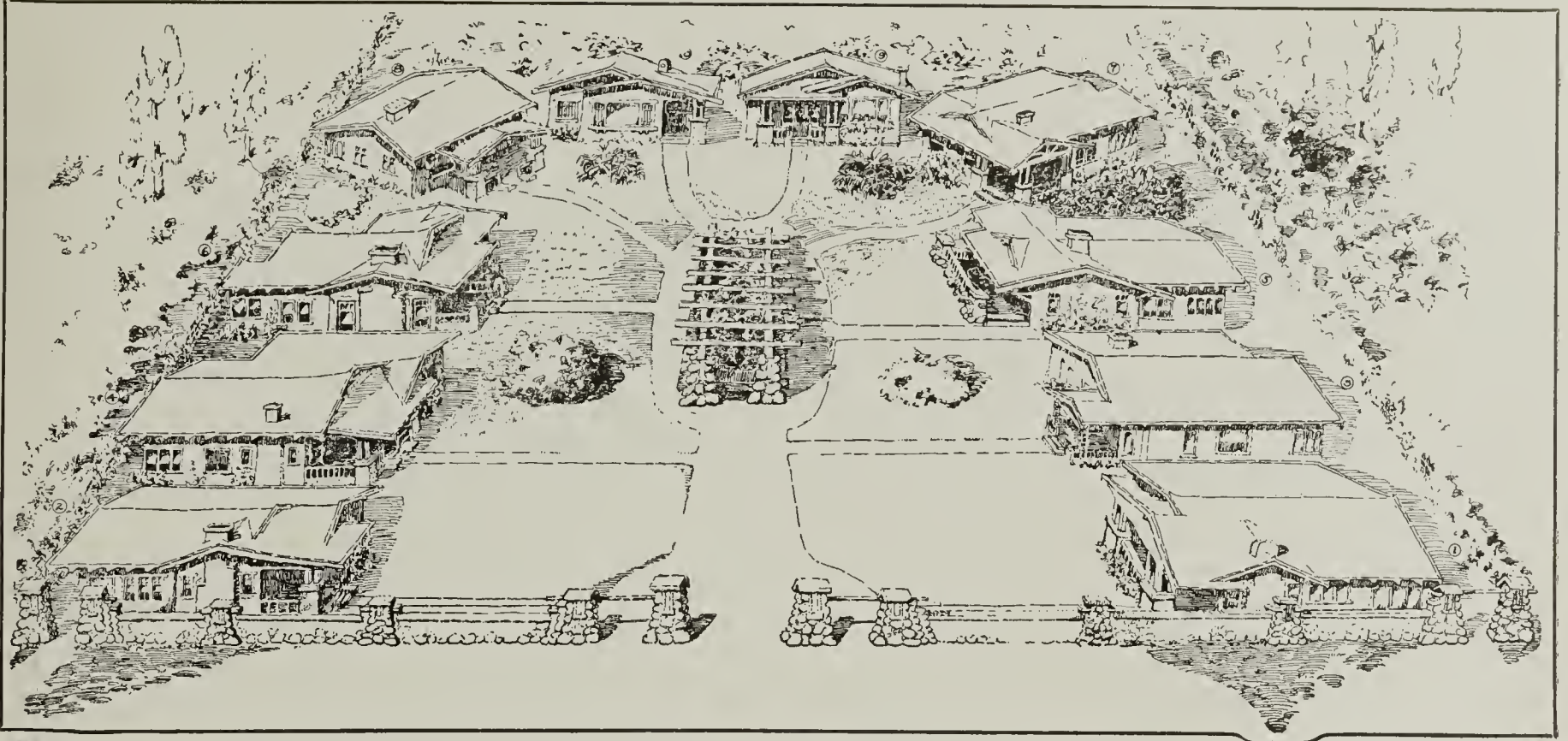
A community kitchen is quite feasible for such a court, it having been tried to good advantage in apartments. The gardener's wife, perhaps, can take care of small children when their parents desire to stay late in the city. If the court is far from the station, community arrangements may even be made for a bus to take the men of the house down to an early train, bring them back at night, and make extra trips to take the housewives down to market. Where there are a number of people actuated by the community spirit, cooperative ideas like this are always possible, and they lend much to the comfort of suburban life.

Those little thoughts are just suggestions which make happier and more economical life in a suburban community, and have been tried out in various localities with success dependent on the kind of people who have ventured the thought. In these days of cooperative apartment houses, office buildings, and what not, it is just a logical step to a truly comfortable sort of arrangement like this.



One of the bungalows

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS



Perspective drawing

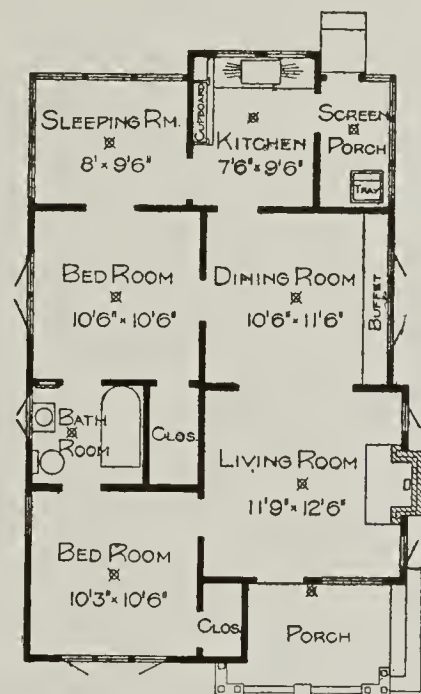
How much more attractive is the arrangement of the economical homes pictured in this article than the little houses would be placed on small lots straight along a street. There is no comparison between the two arrangements as far as beauty is concerned, or privacy either.

The ten bungalows illustrated were placed on a lot 200 x 180 feet in dimensions, the center space being devoted to well-kept lawns. Each bungalow is slightly different from the others, yet of course, the same general design dominates each one in order that harmony may be secured.

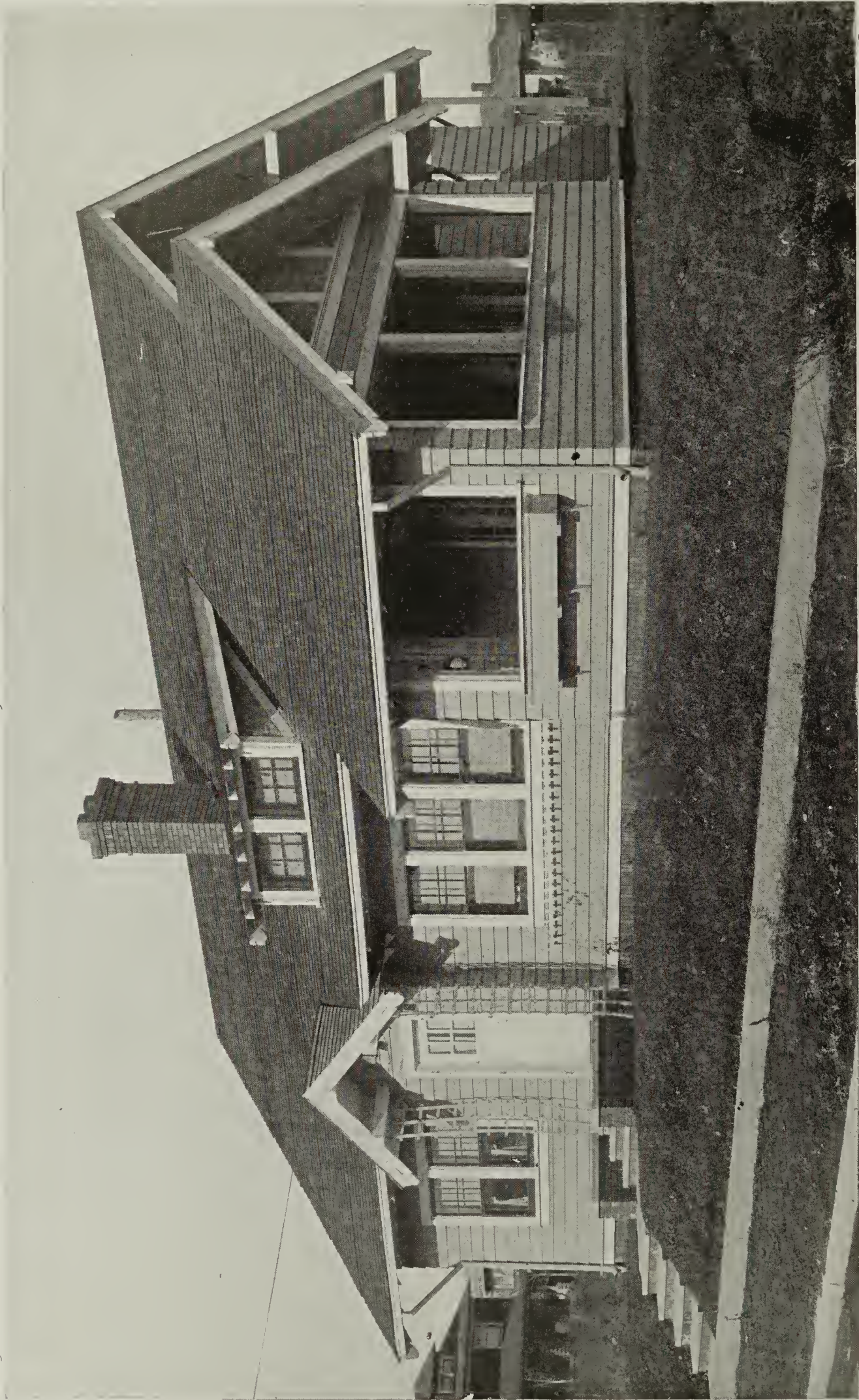
Each of the two bedrooms, it will be noted, has what appears to be a large closet, but this in reality is a closet-bed. Thus each bedroom may during the day be used for general purposes. In some of the bungalows the bed is placed in a bay window and becomes a window seat.

Of necessity, there is no hall, the bedrooms opening directly from the main rooms of the house. Due to the closet-beds, however, this is not at all objectionable.

Bungalow court at Tucson, Ariz.



Floor plan of one of the bungalows



Bungalow for Mr. F. E. Gaines at Indianapolis, Ind.

Herbert L. Bass & Co., Architects

Bungalow for Mr. F. E. Gaines

Indianapolis, Ind.

Houses with narrow fronts are in many sections not so popular as they used to be. A narrow frontage does not permit the easy, well-balanced handling that makes the wider house so much more attractive. In addition, the long, low roof lines of to-day can be much more effectively gained in the wide house, with its adequate space for attractive planting.

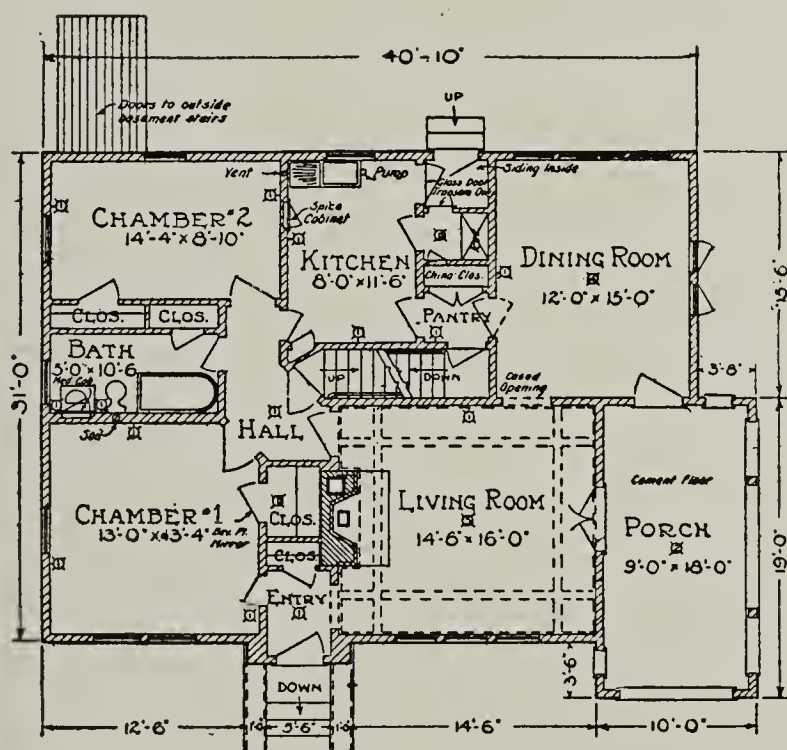
The bungalow here illustrated, with its total width of 44 feet 6 inches, requires at least a 50-foot lot, yet the homey effect gained by its width is one of the main attractions of the design. The siding is well proportioned; wide siding like this has a tendency to make the house appear lower, thus carrying out the typical characteristic of the bungalow type; narrow siding, sometimes mistakenly used, gives the effect of height, and clashes with what one instinctively feels is the proper balance.

The shingles on the roof, where doubled, emphasize the horizontal lines which characterize this bungalow, helping effectively to carry out the broad appearance.

The half timbered effect on the gables is interesting as a contrast to the rest of the house.

The interior of the bungalow is well suited to a cold climate. Entrance is had to a small hall or entry, in which is a closet for guests' wraps. At the left is a bedroom; at the right the living-room, which with its beamed ceiling and brick fireplace presents a pleasing vista as one enters.

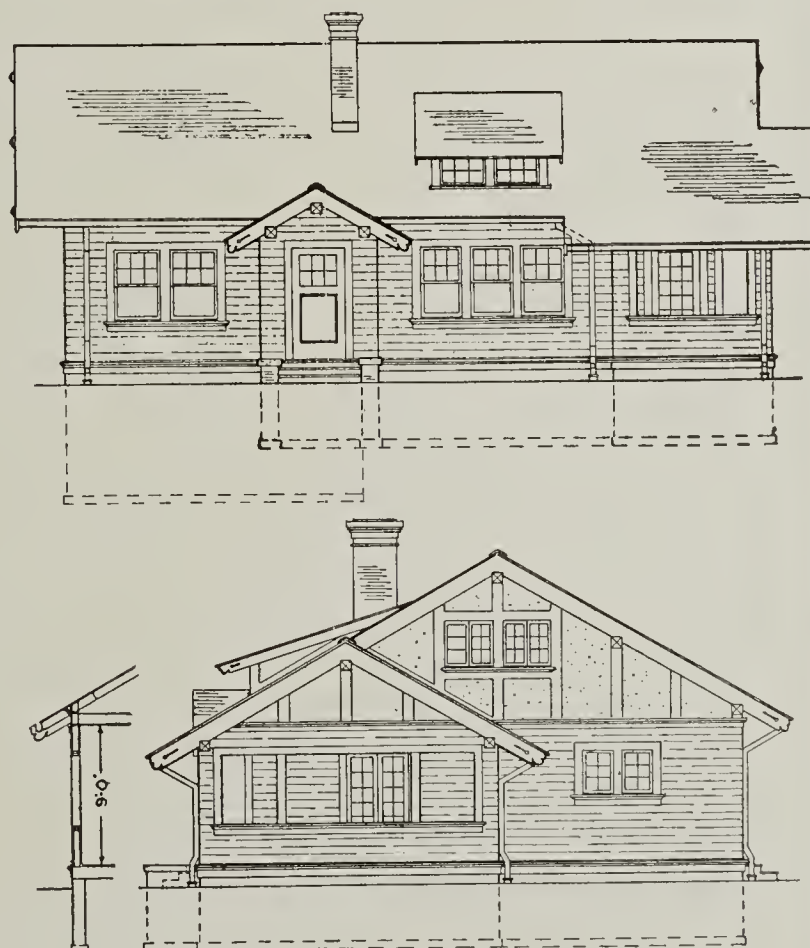
The dining-room is planned with a high window flanked by lower ones at the rear; this serves to give adequate space for a sideboard. The windows at the right are also placed a trifle higher than usual, and are casements.

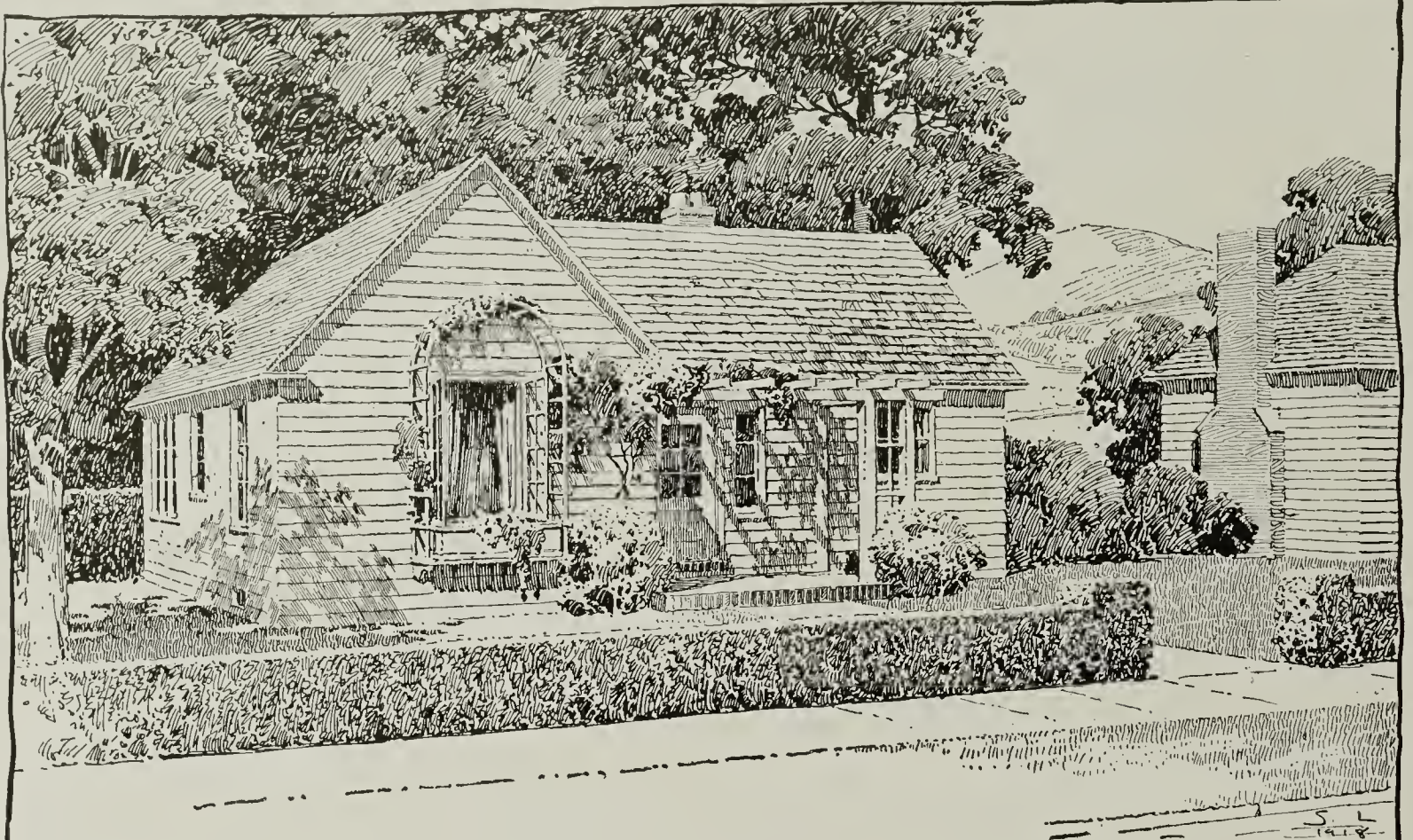


Above, first floor plan

To the right, front and side elevations

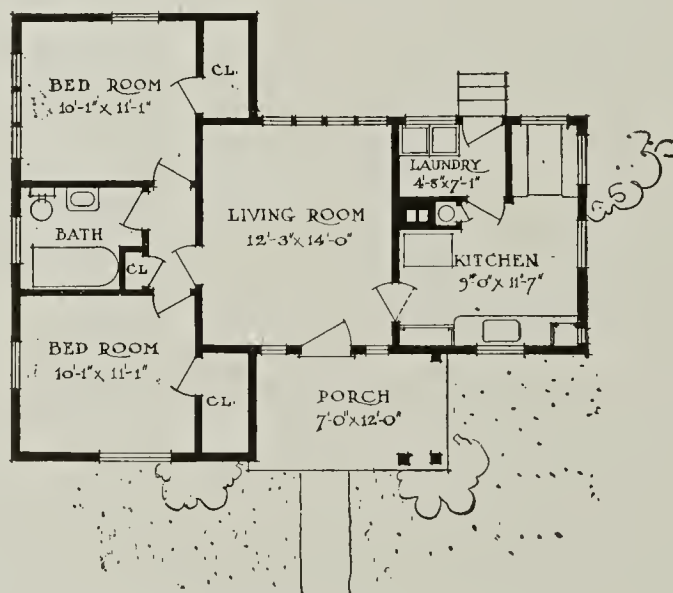
Scale 1/16" = 1 ft.





DETACHED HOUSE

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 Feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

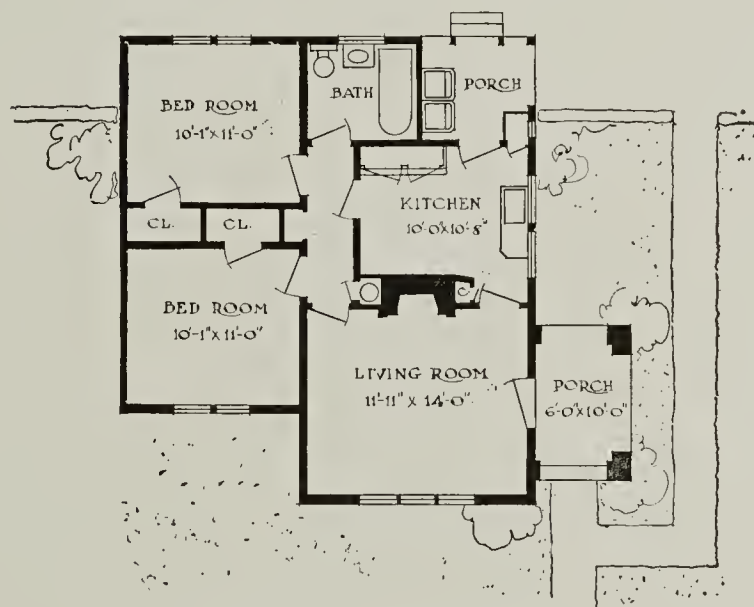
SUISUN BAY CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS



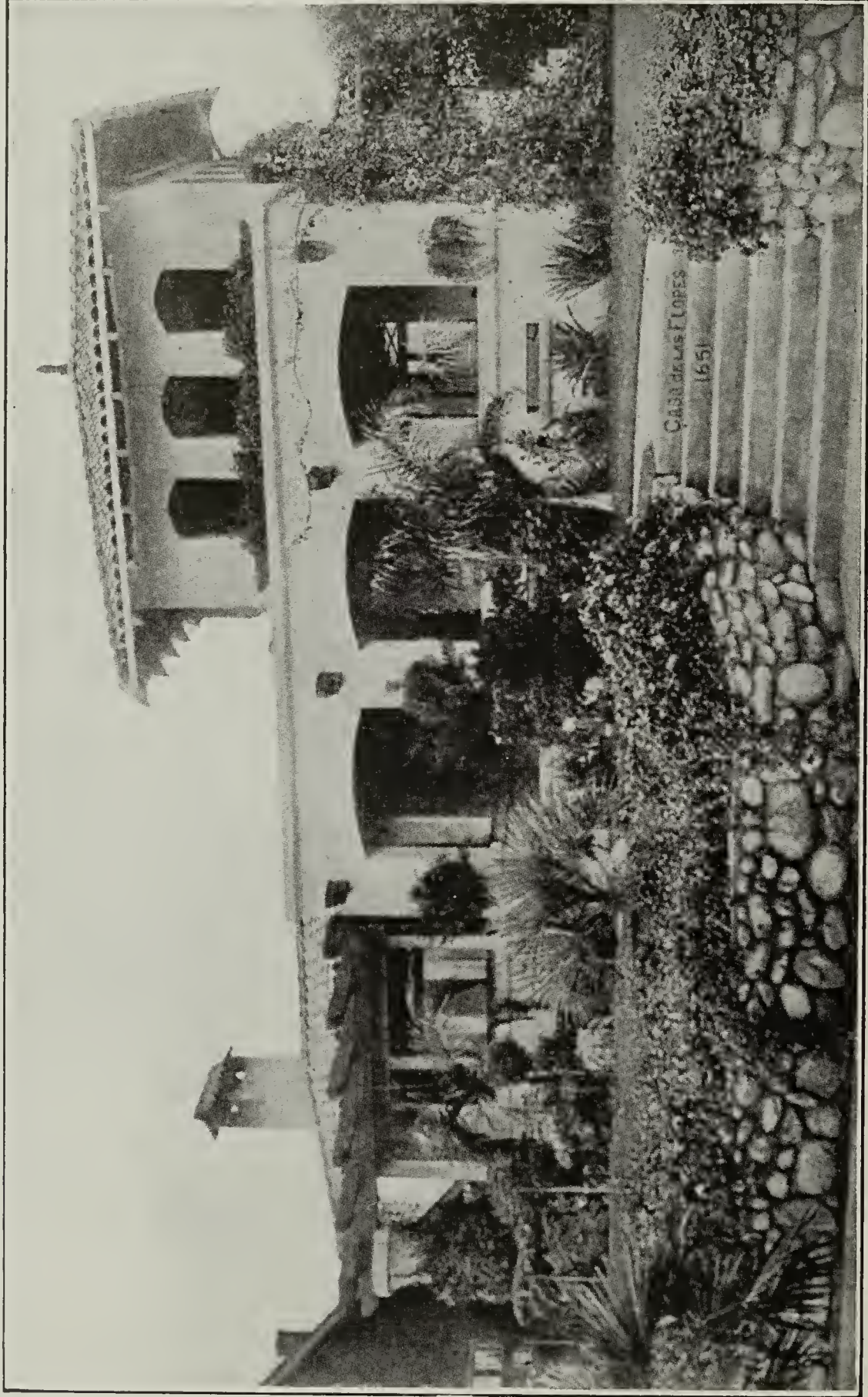
DETACHED HOUSE

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 Feet



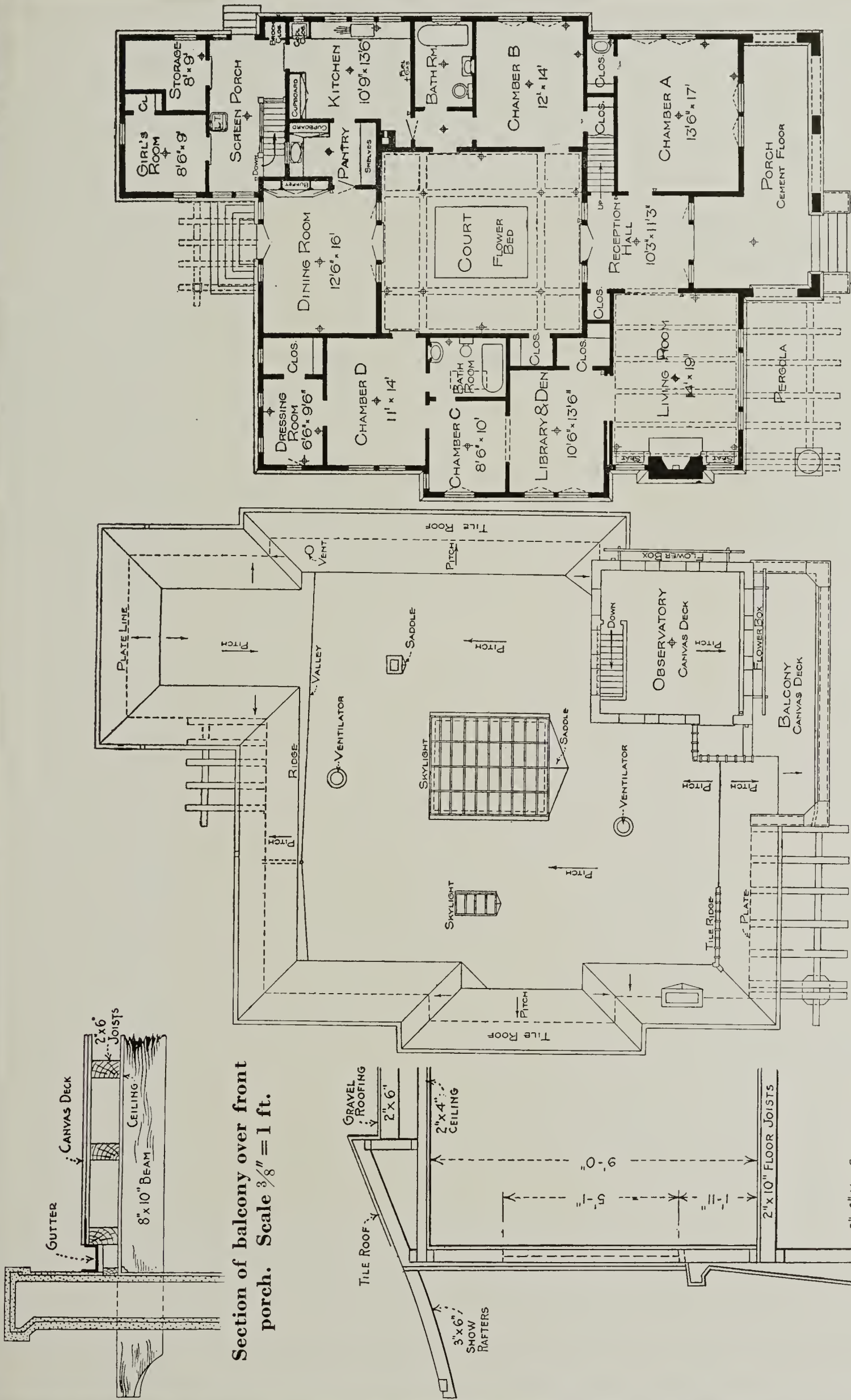
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUISUN BAY CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION



Bungalow of Mr. W. W. Huntington, Oneonto Park, Cal.

Ye Planry, Architect

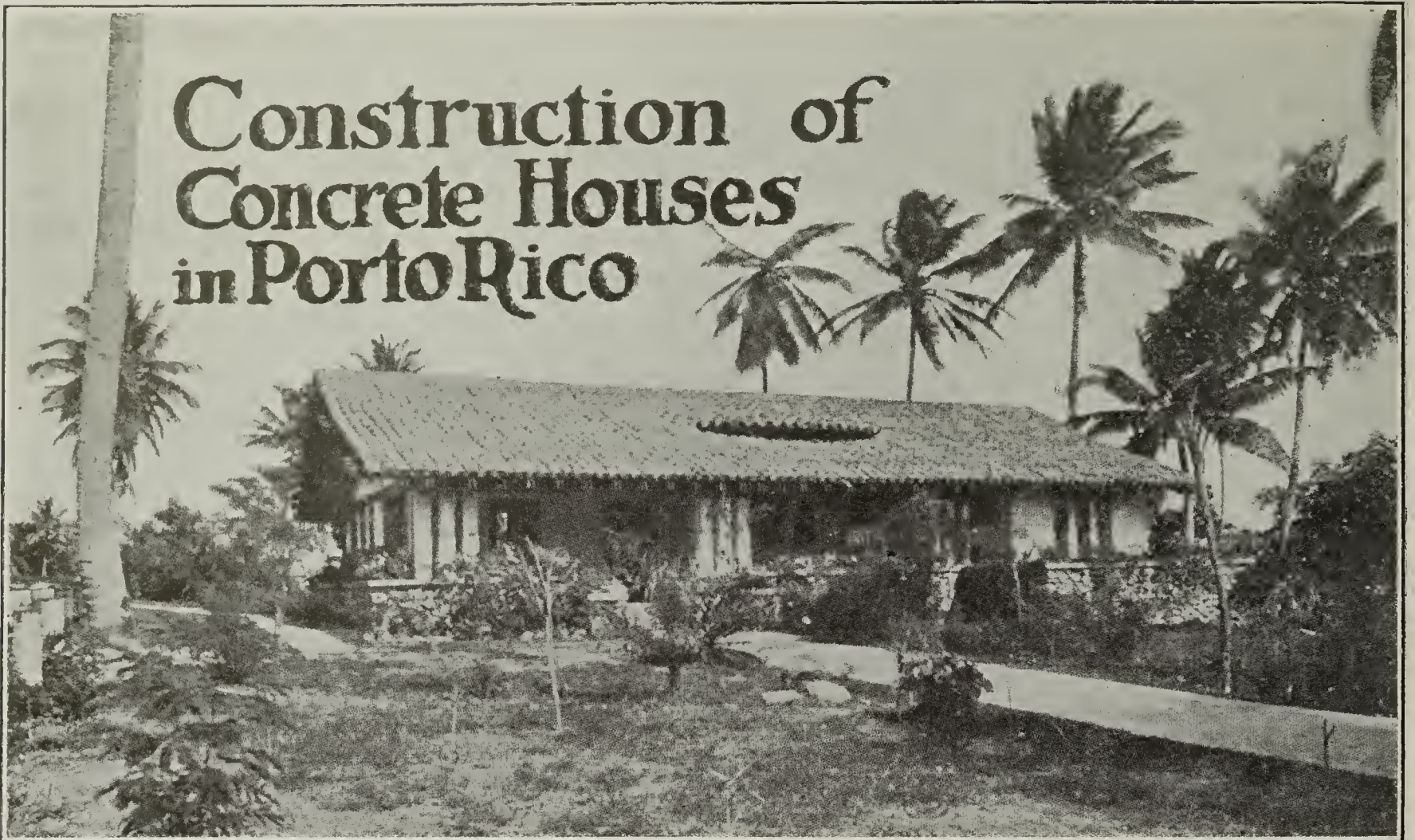


Floor and roof plan. Scale $1/16" = 1$ ft.

Section of balcony over front porch. Scale $3/8" = 1$ ft.

Section of porch construction. Scale $1/4" = 1$ ft.

Bungalow of Mr. W. W. Huntington



Bungalow at Condado, Porto Rico. Antonin Nechodoma, Architect

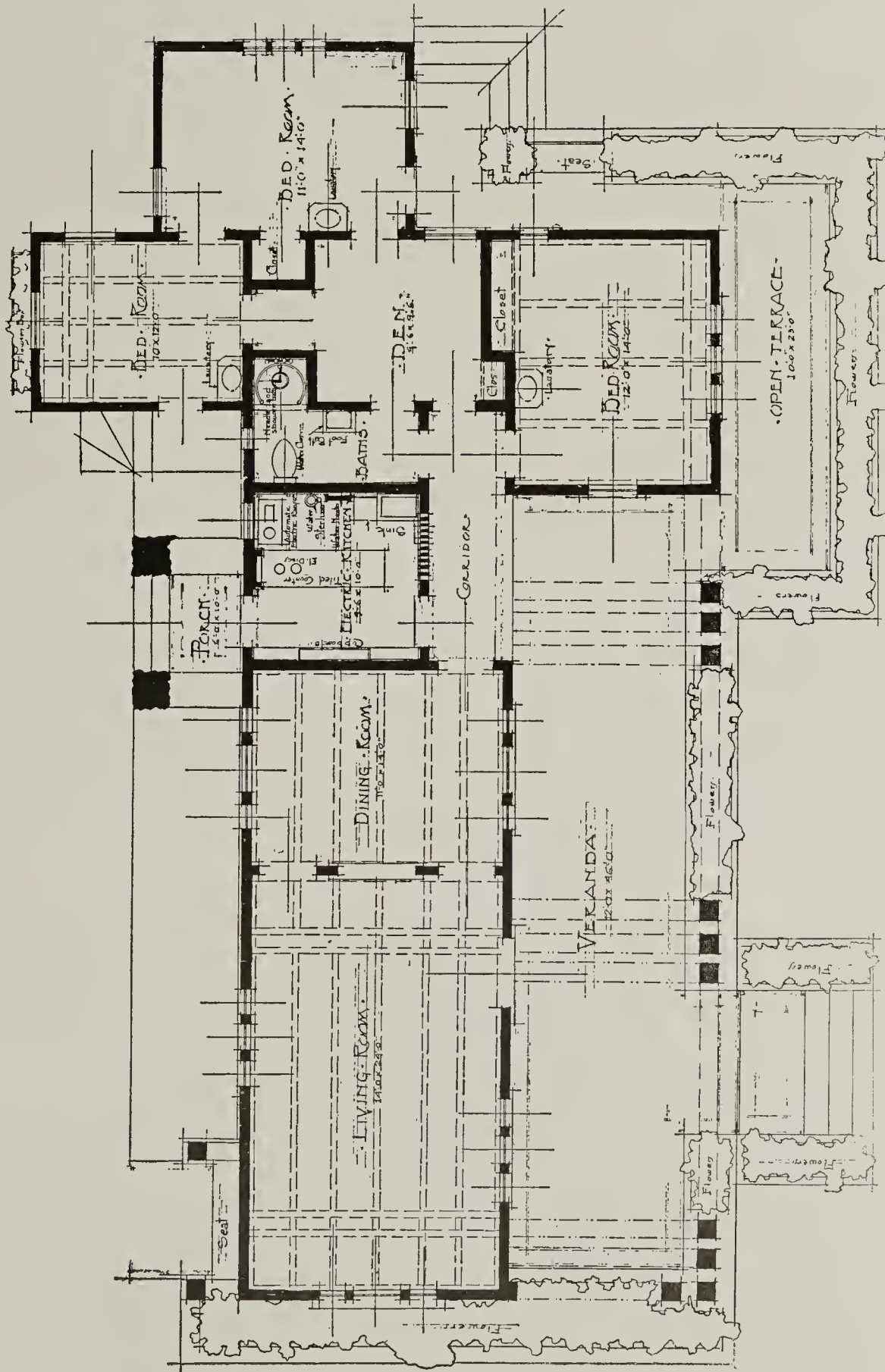
A Quaint Charm Characterizes this Concrete Bungalow Built in Porto Rico

Picturesque indeed are some of the architectural gems of Porto Rico. Dwellings of the better class erected in late years exhibit a high degree of architectural excellence, and are designed with a view to taking every possible advantage of the prevailing trade wind which blows from the east, the best rooms of a house being so placed as to receive the benefit of it. This is necessary, for the yearly mean temperature is high, it averaging officially 80 degrees or more.

The majority of better class dwellings are constructed of concrete, for concrete is the popular building material of Porto Rico. Its cost closely approximates that of wood, for practically all building materials are imported from the United States, and the cost of freight added to the original cost of the material makes it just about as cheap to bring in the cement only and utilize the sand and stone which are indigenous. Another reason for the popularity of concrete is to be found in the relative coolness which it affords as compared with other materials.

Very often faience tiles are inserted in the outside walls, usually on the sides of columns and at the lower corners of windows, lending the touch of color which the Porto Rican loves.

In order to help offset the high temperature usually prevailing, and to gain thorough ventilation of the living-room and dining-room by providing free circulation of air between them, the two rooms are usually separated by a scheme typical of residences in the island; that is, a pilaster is placed at each side wall and two



middle columns are connected by a low wall about three and a half or four feet high, and which may serve as a bookcase or as a sort of pedestal for flowers, leaving a passageway on each side. An arch is also often employed. This permits the breeze to sweep almost uninterruptedly through from all the adjacent openings.

Ceilings are usually very high, for it is a law in Porto Rico that all ceilings be at least 4 meters high, which is about 13 feet. These ceilings are usually of wood and have latticed ventilators in them which connect with the dead air space below the roof and carry out the heated air from the room through ventilators placed in the side walls or through eyebrow windows in the roof. Any roof windows are usually for ventilation purposes. Sometimes the ceiling is omitted, for the average roof has a very flat pitch and an overhang of from 3 to 4 feet. The majority of dwellings are of only one story, although there are many two-story dwellings.

Casement windows are in general use throughout the island, for they admit of better ventilation than the double-hung type. Another type of window often used consists of a small pane of glass under which is placed a sort of shutter or louvre ventilator. Shutters alone are also often used, for the requirement is to admit as much air and as little of the warm sun as possible.

The living-room of the house illustrated has windows on three sides. The three bedrooms are also arranged so as to be open on three sides, and each of them is provided with a lavatory and a large closet. The hall which forms the connecting link between these rooms is termed a den, and it opens into the bathroom, which can also be entered from the corridor.

The kitchen is electrically equipped, there being an automatic electric range, water heater, tiled counter with two electric discs, cupboards, sink and water sterilizer. The water sterilizer is necessary because of the unsanitary conditions of the old aqueduct which conveys the present water supply of the island. A small porch adjoins the kitchen. Ventilators or slats open into the corridor so that the breeze can have a clean sweep through.

A wealth of vegetation around the dwelling will be noticed, and the purpose of this is to aid in keeping the temperature down and also provide a beautiful screen which, while not interrupting the breezes, yet conceals the wide-open door spaces from too curious passersby.





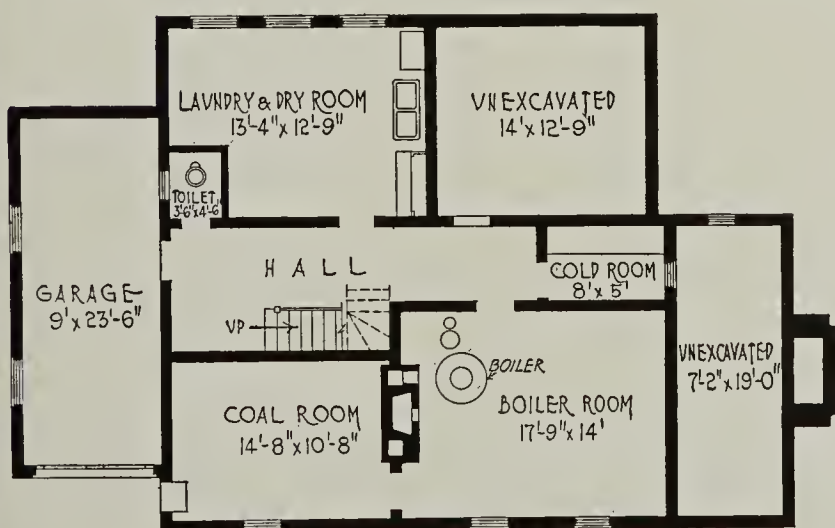
Vorse, Kraetsch & Kraetsch, Architects

Bungalow with Basement Garage

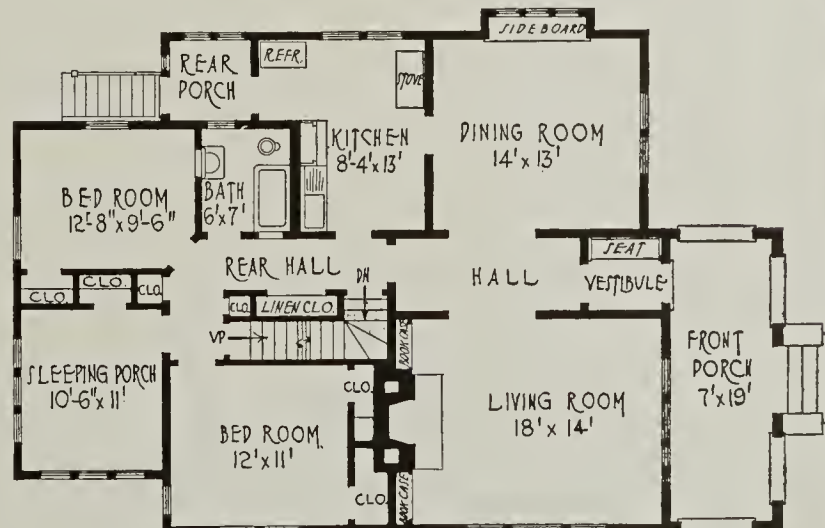
Here is a very interesting example of a bungalow erected on a slightly sloping site. In this way, a driveway to the basement was conveniently made so that the garage could be placed directly underneath one portion of the house as will be noticed. Access to this garage is had from the interior by a convenient hall in the basement.

For floors and ceilings over garages the best and most reliable construction is of course, reinforced concrete or some other type of incombustible fire-resistive floor. Where this is not used, the following is recommended:

Two-inch floor joists spaced on not less than 16-inch centers and properly bridged. Overhead flooring double, of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch rough and finished floor boards with a layer of asbestos floor felt between. Ceiling of heavy metal lath and Portland cement or gypsum plaster not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick. The metal lath to be attached to the joists by sixpenny nails driven nearly hole and heads turned over against the lath, also by strands of No. 8 annealed wire looped over each third joist engaging the lath at bottom of joist and twisted snugly to place. These loops to be spaced at intervals of 2 feet along the joists. The lath to be bent down 6 inches along the walls on all sides and securely attached to same.



Basement Plan



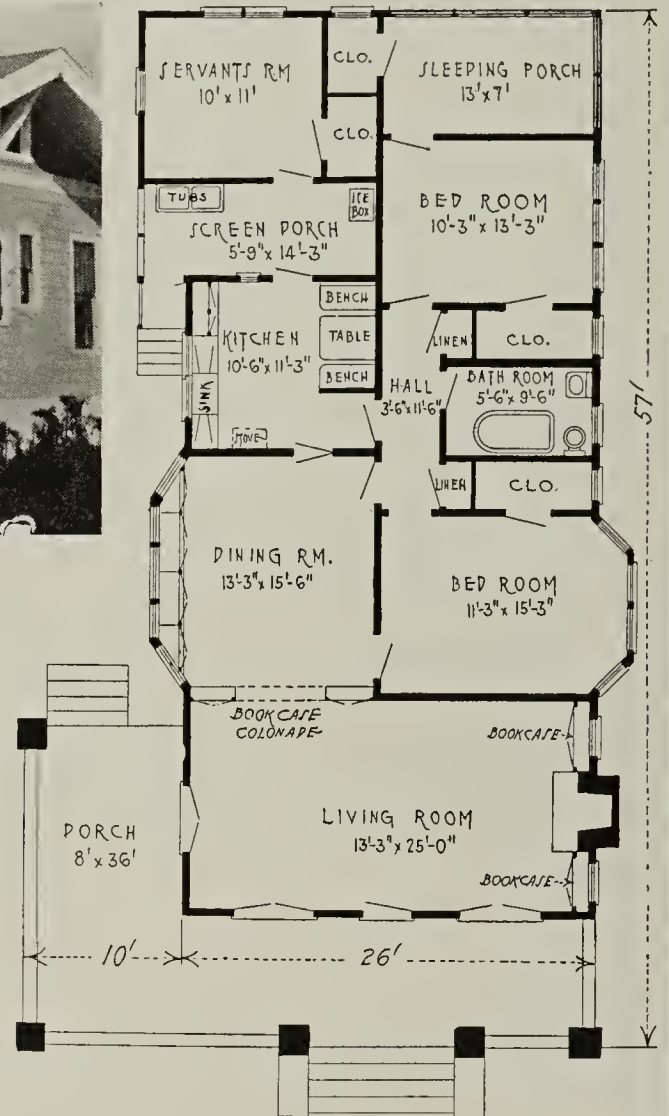
First Floor Plan



A. A. Stebbens, Architect

Convenient Southern Bungalow

Built at St. Petersburg, Florida



As the plan shows, this bungalow contains quite a large size living room. An open fireplace with book case on either side occupies one end. A wide cased opening, the full width of the dining room connects these two rooms. A feature of the dining room is the large bay window with seat. A direct door leads into the kitchen. Here the sink is placed directly under a large double window and the breakfast nook is conveniently arranged.

Next comes a large screened porch which contains the laundry tubs, icebox and other closet rooms. In the rear is a servant's bedroom which is provided with a large closet.

Two good sized bedrooms have been provided; the rear bedroom is connected with a large sleeping porch; this has five casement windows hung in pairs so that they can be easily closed in stormy weather. It will be noted that each bedroom has a very large closet with a window in it.



A Colonial Bungalow at Bay Shore Long Island, N. Y.

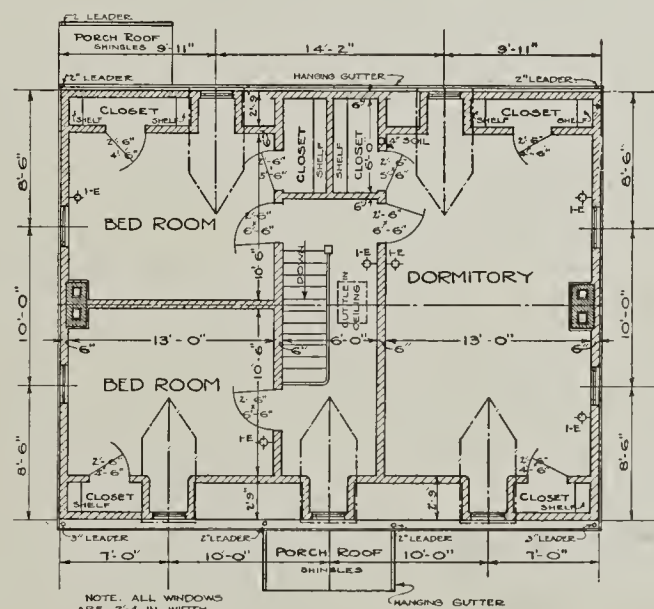
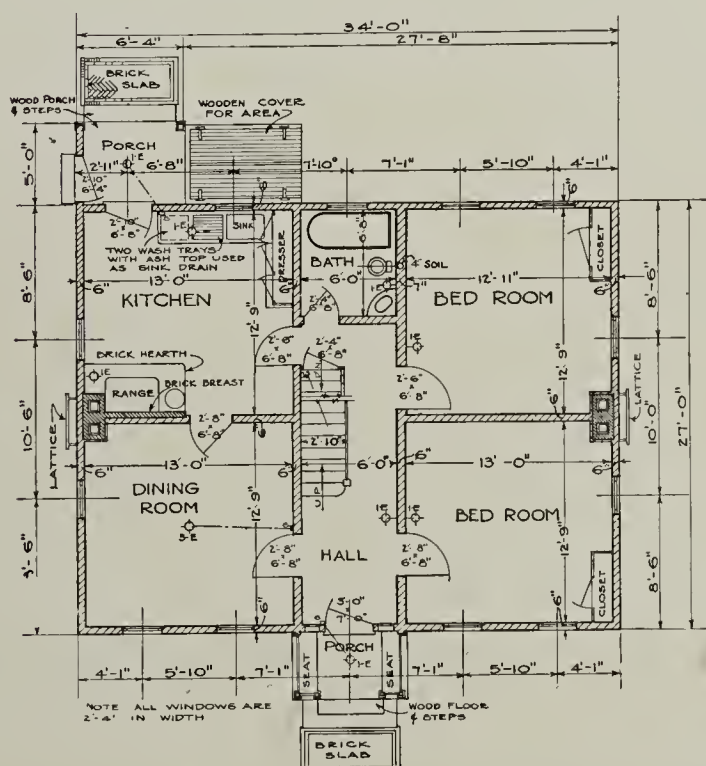


View of front and side

Alfred Hopkins and Charles S. Keefe, Architects

The Colonial type of architecture seems especially suitable to farm buildings. When well handled, it certainly fits into the scheme perhaps better than any other style.

The house illustrated, although simple in design, is attractive by reason of the proportioning of windows and dormers, together with their respective placing. The absence of heavy overhang is not only in keeping with the spirit of this little farm house, but also keeps down the cost. Lack of overhang emphasizes the space between the first story windows and the eaves, giving a touch of individuality not



First and Second Floor Plans
Scale, 1/16" = 1 ft.

Farm Cottage at Bay Shore, L. I.—Continued

often rendered in this exact manner. The placing of the brackets under the eaves is an ornate note well in keeping with the spirit of the design.

The center of interest of the front facade is quite properly the entrance porch, with its slender, well proportioned columns and porch seats. The simple moulding for base and cap and the leaded side lights scaled in harmony with the columns are interesting features. The hood is rendered with a delicate hand, being kept in proportion to the columns and not appearing too heavy for them.

The house is connected with one of the farm buildings by a lattice passage, a detail picture of which is shown. The placing of lattice on the two side elevations form a center of interest.

The manner in which the chimneys are treated should be noticed. The caps are slightly corbeled, the corbel and top being painted black, thus giving an interesting accent to these features.

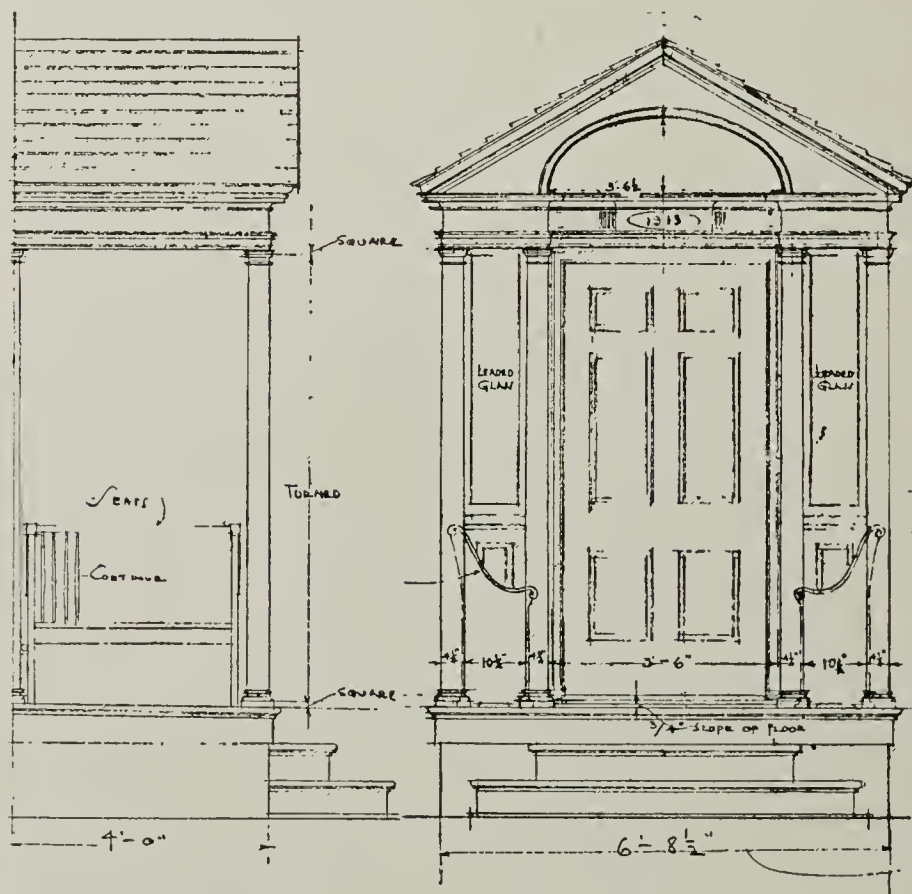
One enters directly into the hall at the left of which is a dining-room leading into the kitchen without any intervening pantry.

At the right of the hall are two bedrooms, these being placed on the first floor and replacing the living-room due to the nature of the cottage. Ordinarily these two rooms would be combined into one, perhaps the partition between each bedroom and the hall being torn out so that entrance could be had directly into the living-room, as is the popular custom.

The second floor contains two bedrooms provided with ample closet space, and a large dormitory in which several of the help sleep. This dormitory has three large closets, so that ample storage space is provided for the inmates.

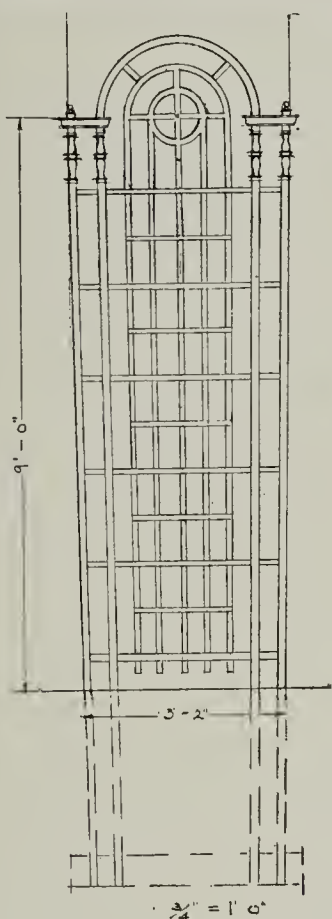


Detail of the Doorway

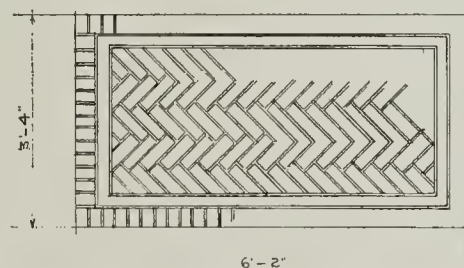
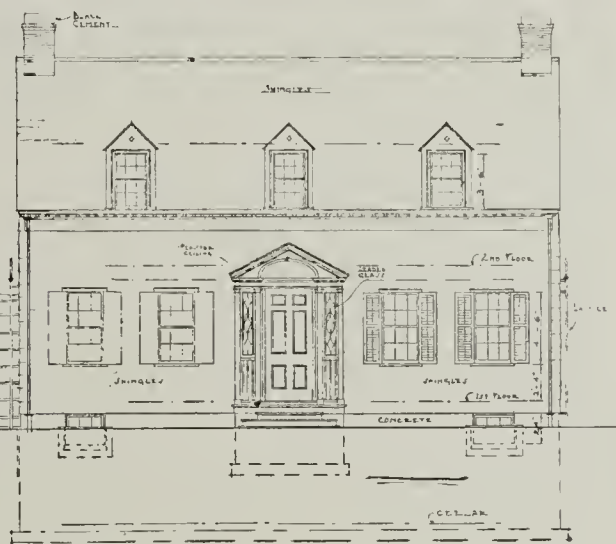
Side and front elevations of entrance doorway
Scale 1/4" = 1 foot

Elevations and Details

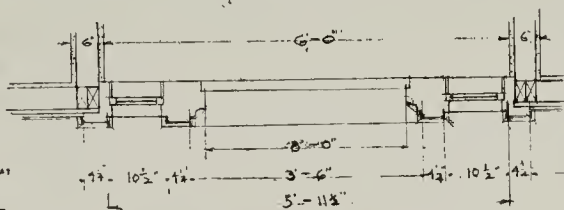
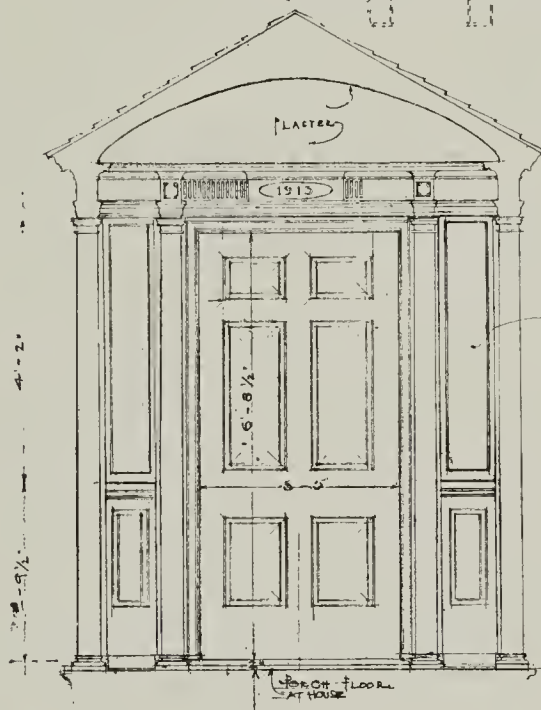
Farm Cottage at Bayshore, L. I.



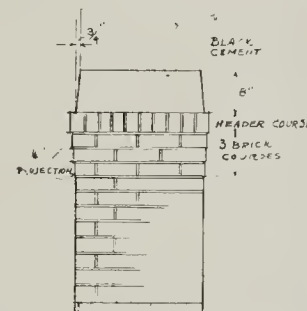
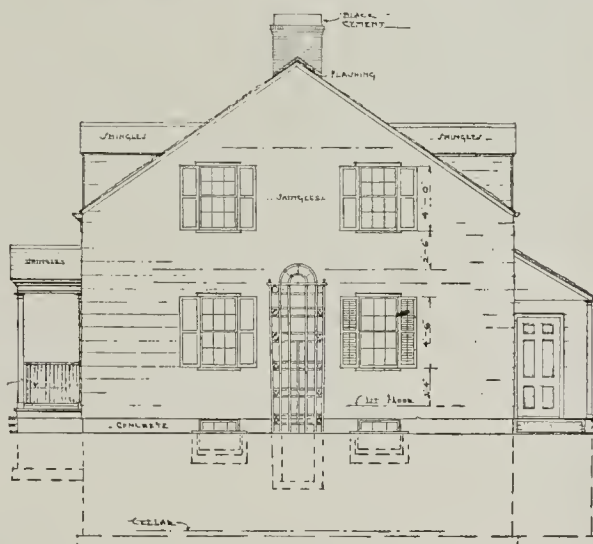
**Detail
of
lattice
scale
 $1/4" = 1$
ft.**



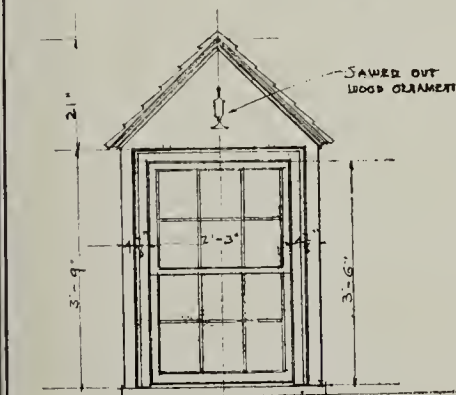
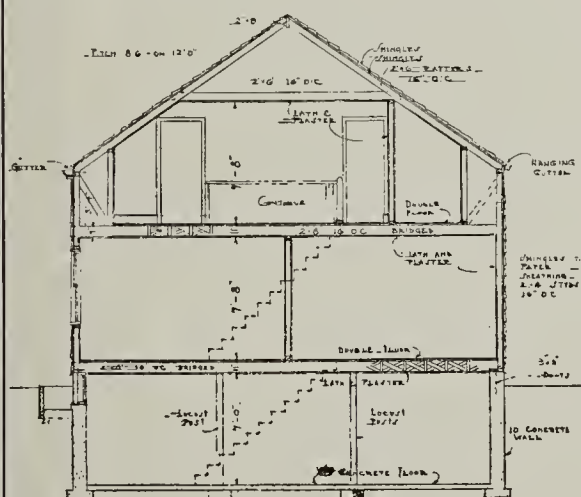
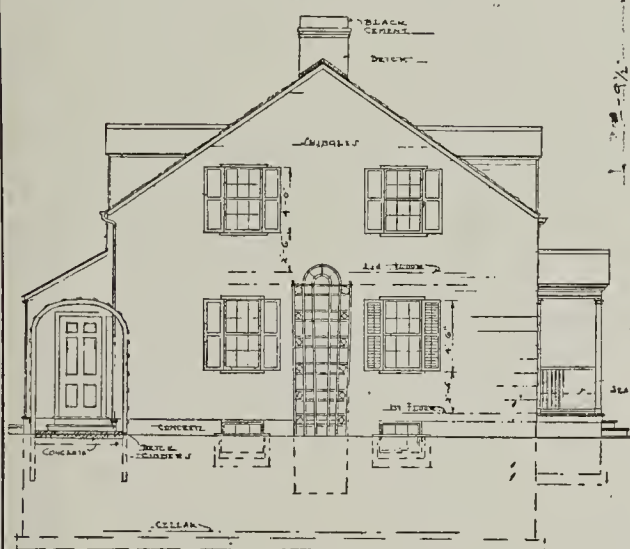
Detail of brick slab at entrance porch, scale 1/4" = 1 ft.



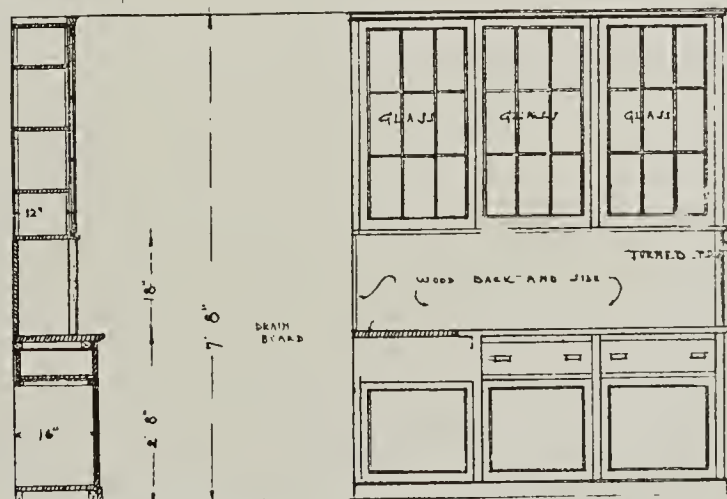
Elevation, front doorway under hood



**Detail of chimney cap, scale
1/4" = 1 ft.**



Front and side elevation of dormer, scale 1/4" = 1 ft.



Detail of kitchen dresser, scale 1/4" = 1ft.



Perspective drawing of cottage. Arthur Weindorf, Architect

Bungalow for the Small Family

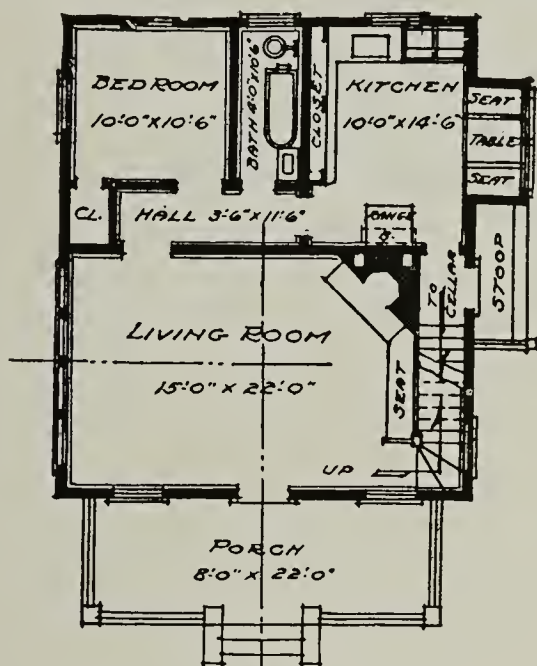
Although this little cottage is so very small, yet the design is handled in such a fashion that a great deal of charm attaches to the dwelling. The color scheme of a red shingled roof, a very light brown stucco, and darker trim of the same shade, is interesting and rather out of the ordinary.

The treatment of the dormer is also worthy of notice, as are the second story windows at the side, with the end windows having their heads take the same slope as the roof.

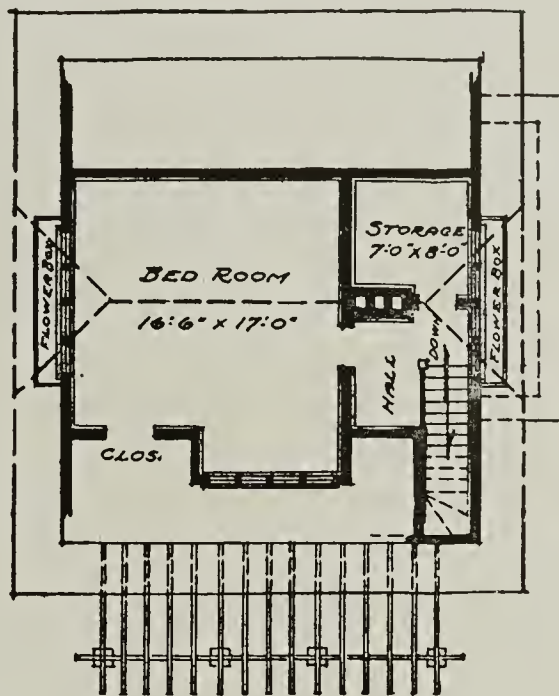
Entrance is had from the front porch directly into the living-room, economy dictating the elimination of a vestibule. The fireplace is placed in one corner of the living-room, so that it may also serve for the kitchen range and furnace. The stairs lead directly from the living-room, light being admitted from a window on the landing.

It will be noticed that there is no dining-room, its place being taken by a dining nook in the kitchen. This saves considerable space on the first floor, for in the very small family a dining-room is seldom used, the family usually eating in the kitchen.

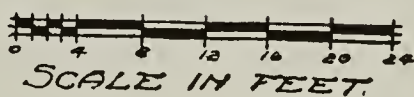
BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS



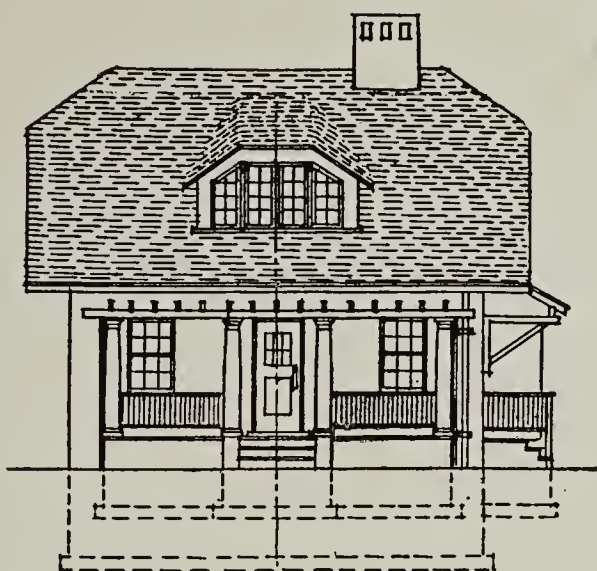
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN.



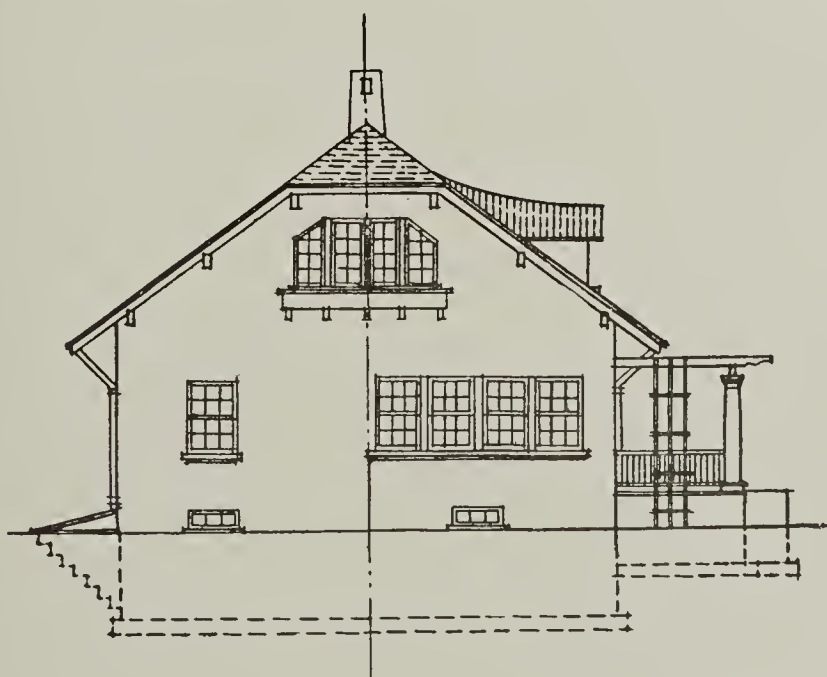
SCALE IN FEET.



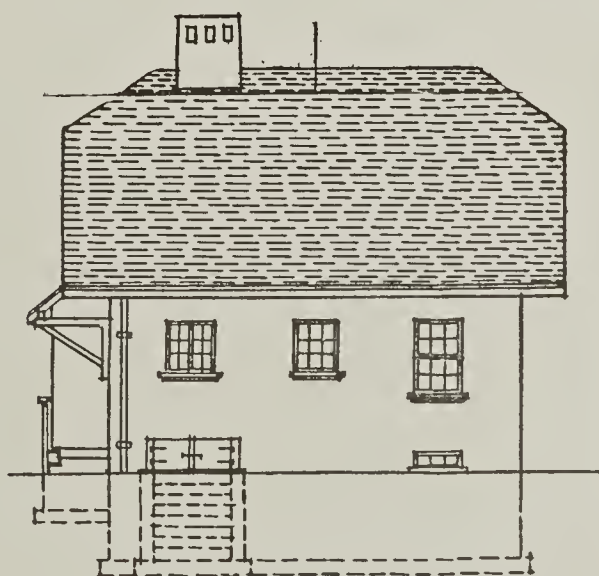
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION.



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

The House of Mr. A. S. Barnes

Los Angeles, Cal.

The Swiss chalet as a style of domestic architecture has, in the last few years, come to be quite extensively employed in this country, and some very charming representatives of it are to be found, particularly in California. Readily lending itself to individual taste, it also, like most of the styles we have borrowed from other lands, has had widely diversified interpretation. This has resulted in its being converted into a type of home on which may be expended almost any sum of money and which can be variously located as to environment. Originally employed in this country mainly for the humbler sort of residences, it is now found represented in homes costing thousands of dollars. Although seeming in the land of its nativity most adaptable to rugged surroundings, in America it has been made suitable not only for mountainous districts but also even for dignified city landscapes.

However, the Swiss chalet, to be satisfactorily true to type, should present a rather rustic exterior appearance, for rusticity constitutes one of its prominent characteristics, although it is possible to more or less modify it in this respect to meet individual requirements. Other exterior characteristics of the style are a slightly pitched roof with wide extensions in the eaves and gables, and a prominent display, with occasional exceptions, of second-floor balconies. Moreover, these balconies when used, in order that the most may be accomplished in the matter of creating the proper effect, should invariably possess vertically boarded railings, which are a characteristic detail of the style.

The chalet illustrated is an excellent representation of the style as interpreted in this country, and constitutes a particularly attractive and practical home. It is situated in a residential district of a large city into which it seems to fit most admirably, and yet it would be equally suitable for a rugged and picturesque setting—perhaps even for some leveled ledge of a steep hillside.

The main features that impress one are the rather low pitched roof, the wide balcony with its typical railing, the saw-toothed verge boards, and the peculiar siding. The effect is certainly rustic in the extreme, yet the house possesses a picturesqueness that has a charm all its own.

The interior is not so foreign in appearance as is the exterior, its features being common to many American homes.

The entry, or enclosed porch as it might be called, gives delightful privacy not only to a part of the main porch, but to the living-room as well. Visitors may be received here in entire comfort, since the wide windows and the location of the porch on the shady side of the house make it cool, the living-room being merely a more private retreat.

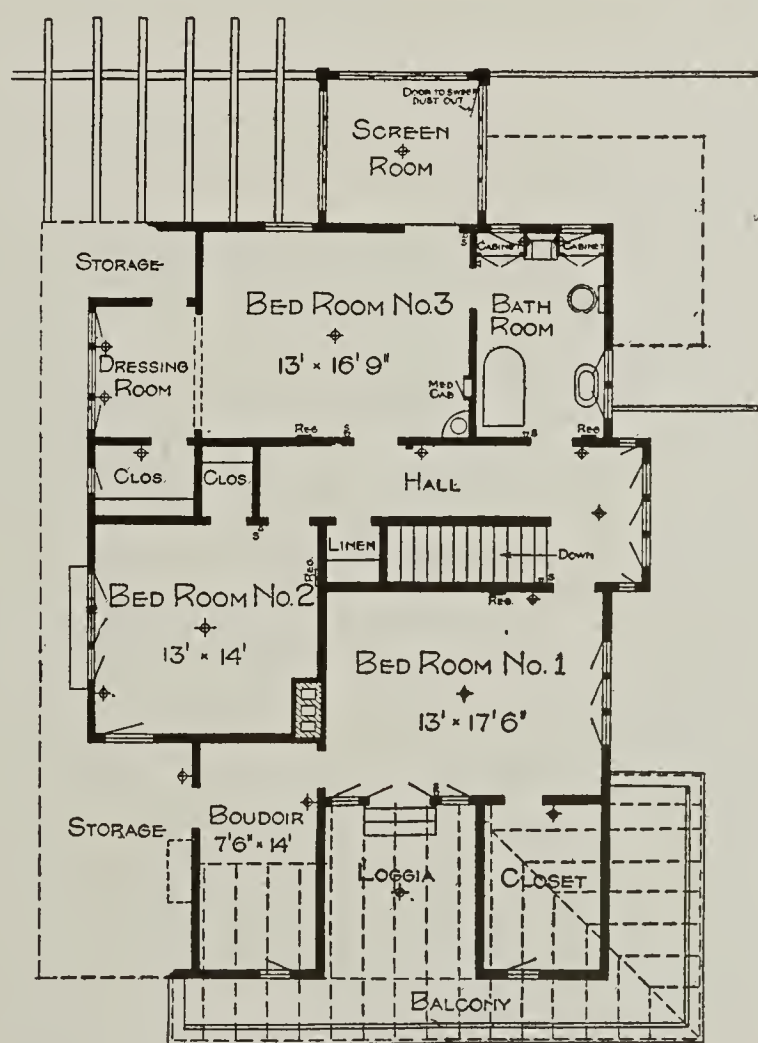
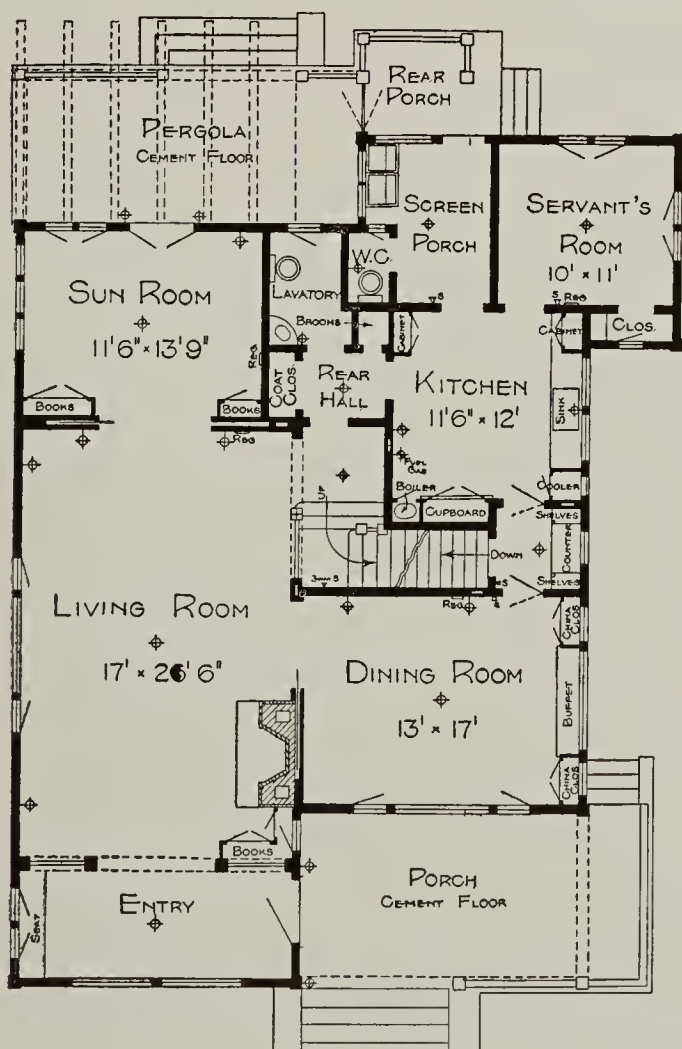
The second floor is well worked out with ample provision for dressing-rooms in two of the bedrooms. Where this part of the plan is lacking, however, is in the fact that only one bathroom serves for the entire house. The plan, especially considering the size of the house, would have been improved had either the boudoir or closet of bedroom No. 1 been made a bathroom, particularly as the only bathroom in the house must also take care of the maid's wants. A second bathroom would, of course, have added to the cost, but it would have been worth it. In fact, even a third bathroom might have been provided for bedroom No. 2 very easily, since the bathroom off the hall could readily have been used by those in bedroom No. 3 as well as by the maid.



House of Mr. A. S. Barnes at Los Angeles, Cal.

E. B. Rust, Architect

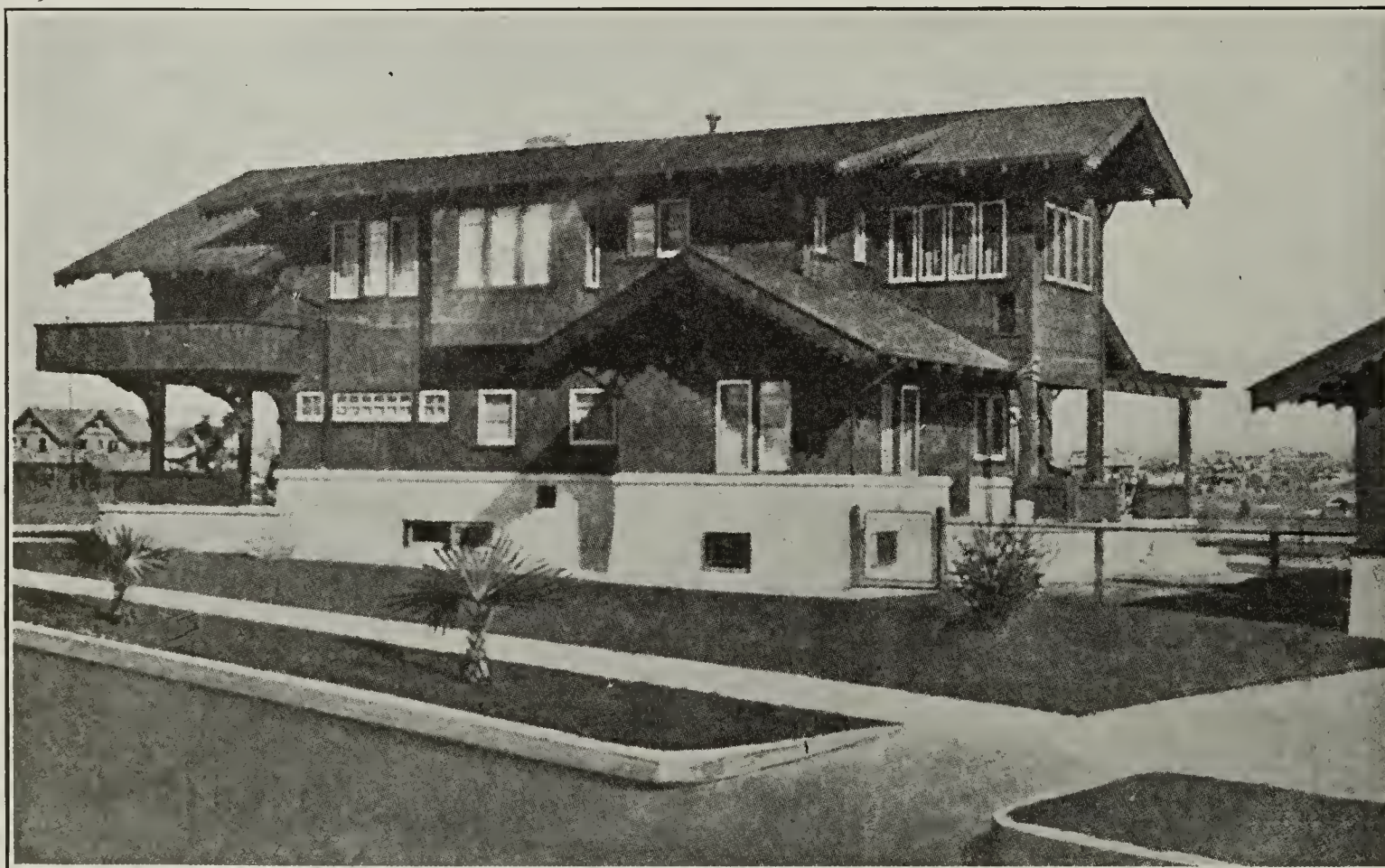
A Swiss Chalet Built in California



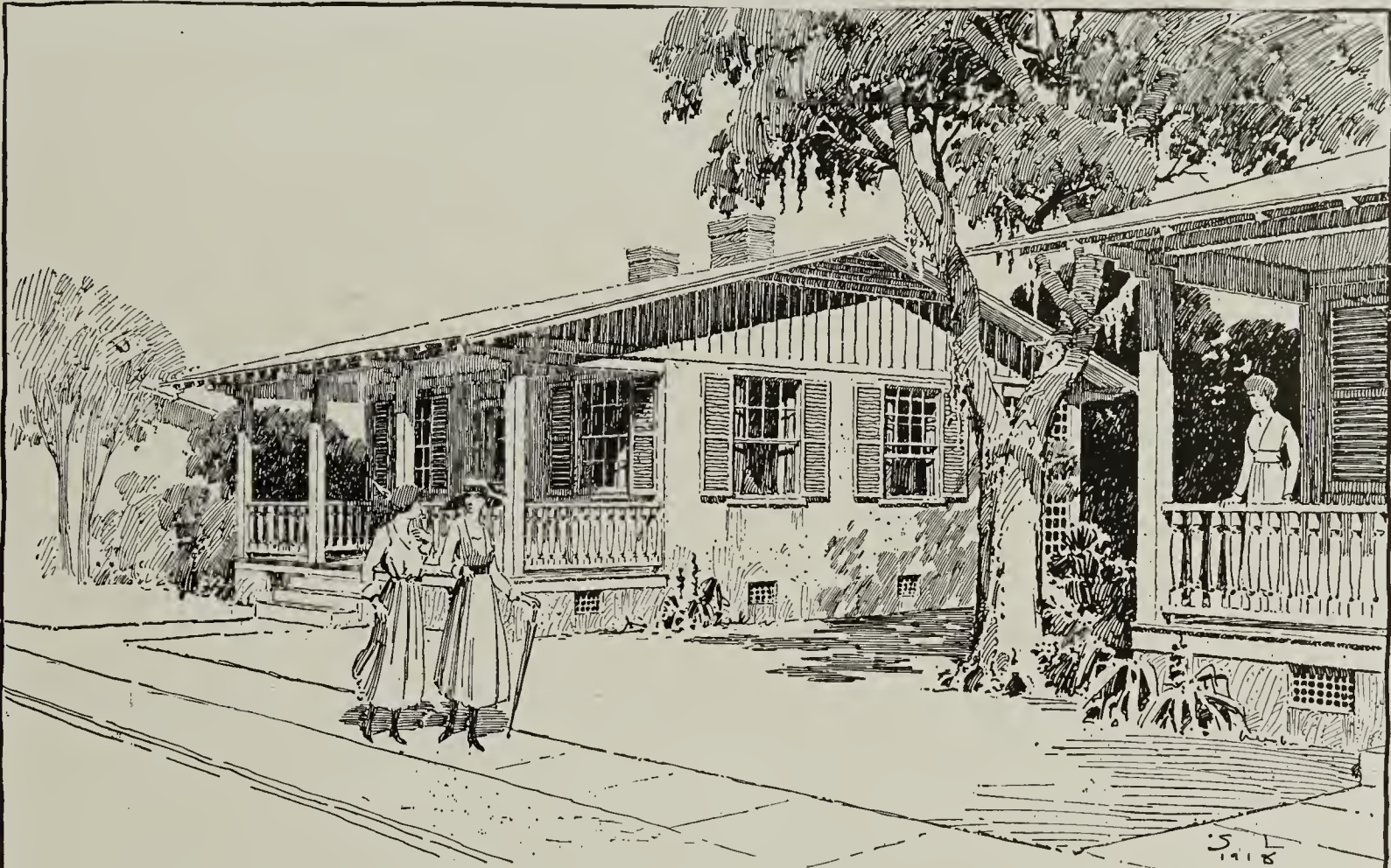
First and second floor plans, scale 1/16" = 1 ft.



The living room, looking towards the entry

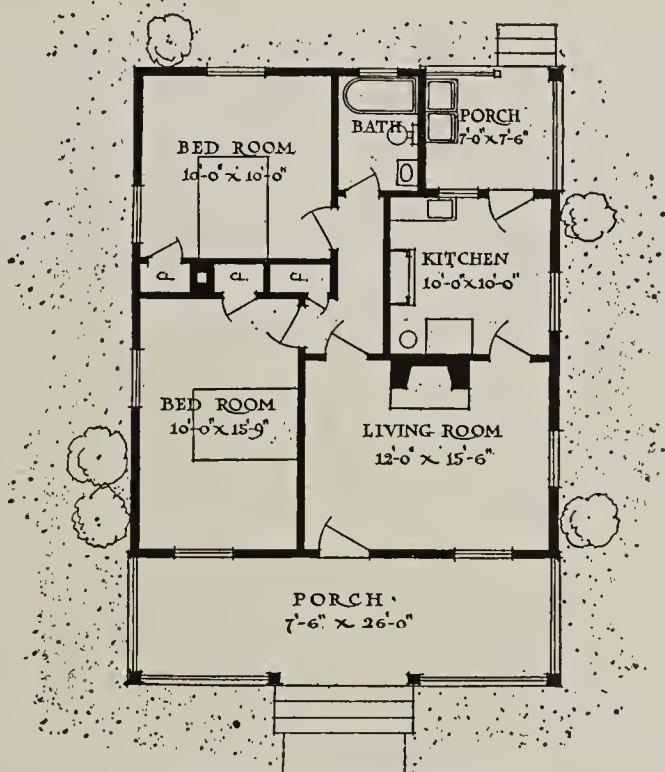


Another View of the Exterior



DETACHED HOUSE

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 Feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLETCHER PARK SOUTH JACKSONVILLE FLA
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

A Bungalow at Nepperhan Heights, N. Y.

A Cosy Type of Dwelling for the Small Family

This little dwelling has its main feature of interest in the first story in the disposition of the porch, the dining-room extending out. The long windows on the dining-room and living-room side break up the wall surface effectively and help to add a sense of home comfort to the design. The use of exceptionally narrow windows in the two bays is well in keeping with the rest of the house, with which they scale in excellently.

The diamond panes in the dormer are a rather interesting feature and form a striking note in that part of the design.

The rafters are carried down in points projecting from under the roof proper.

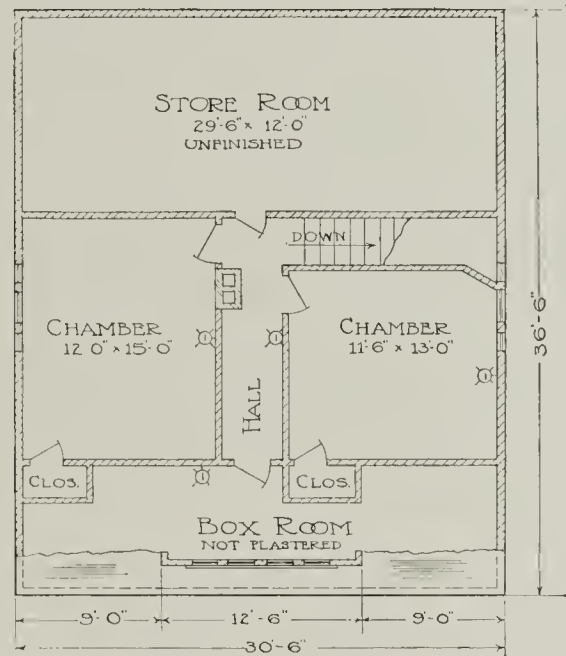
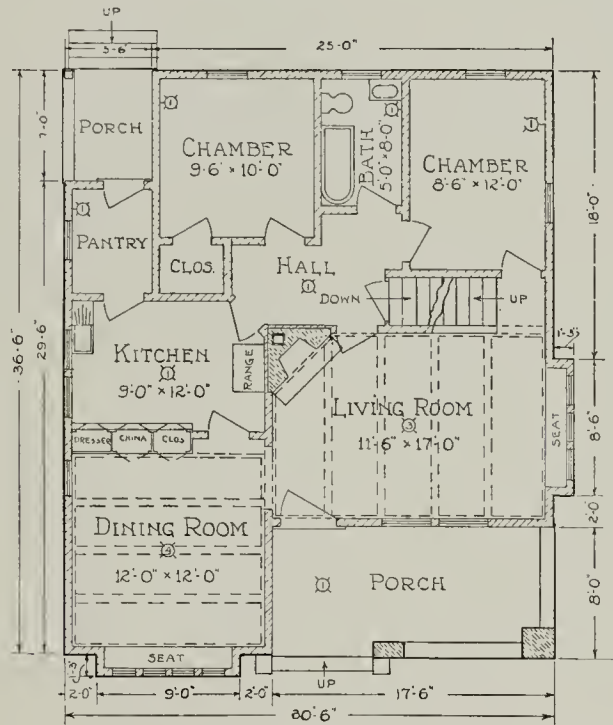
One enters directly into the living-room, which has a beamed ceiling and a large brick fireplace. At the right are the stairs leading to the second story, these stories also being reached from a rear chamber.

At the left of the living-room is the dining-room, the two being semi-separated by a cased opening. The dining-room also has a beamed ceiling. Between the dining-room and kitchen are china closets opening into the two rooms, so that dishes can be placed therein without the necessity for walking around the partition. A dresser at the left of the china closets opens into the kitchen.

The second story contains two bedrooms and a store-room which is unfinished but which could be turned to good purpose by the addition of a dormer at the rear,



A Bungalow at Nepperhan Heights, N. Y.

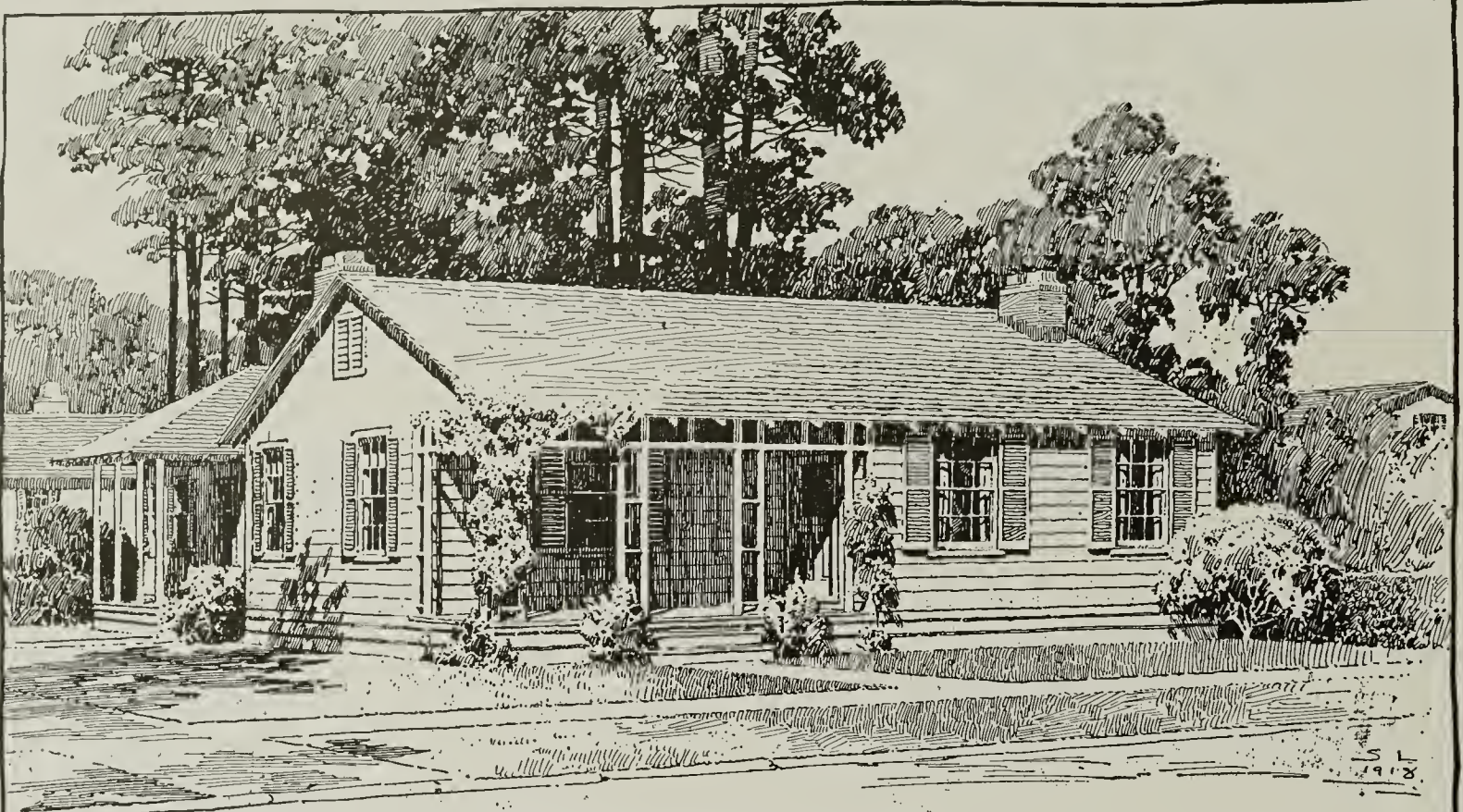


First and second floor plans, scale $1/16'' = 1$ ft.



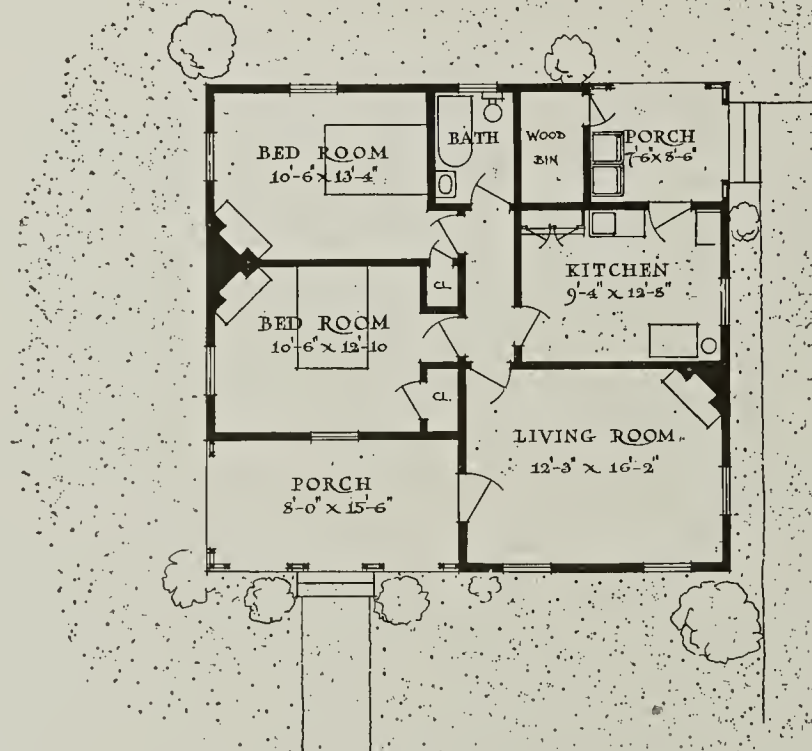
Front, side and rear elevations, scale $1/16'' = 1$ ft.

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS



DETACHED HOUSE

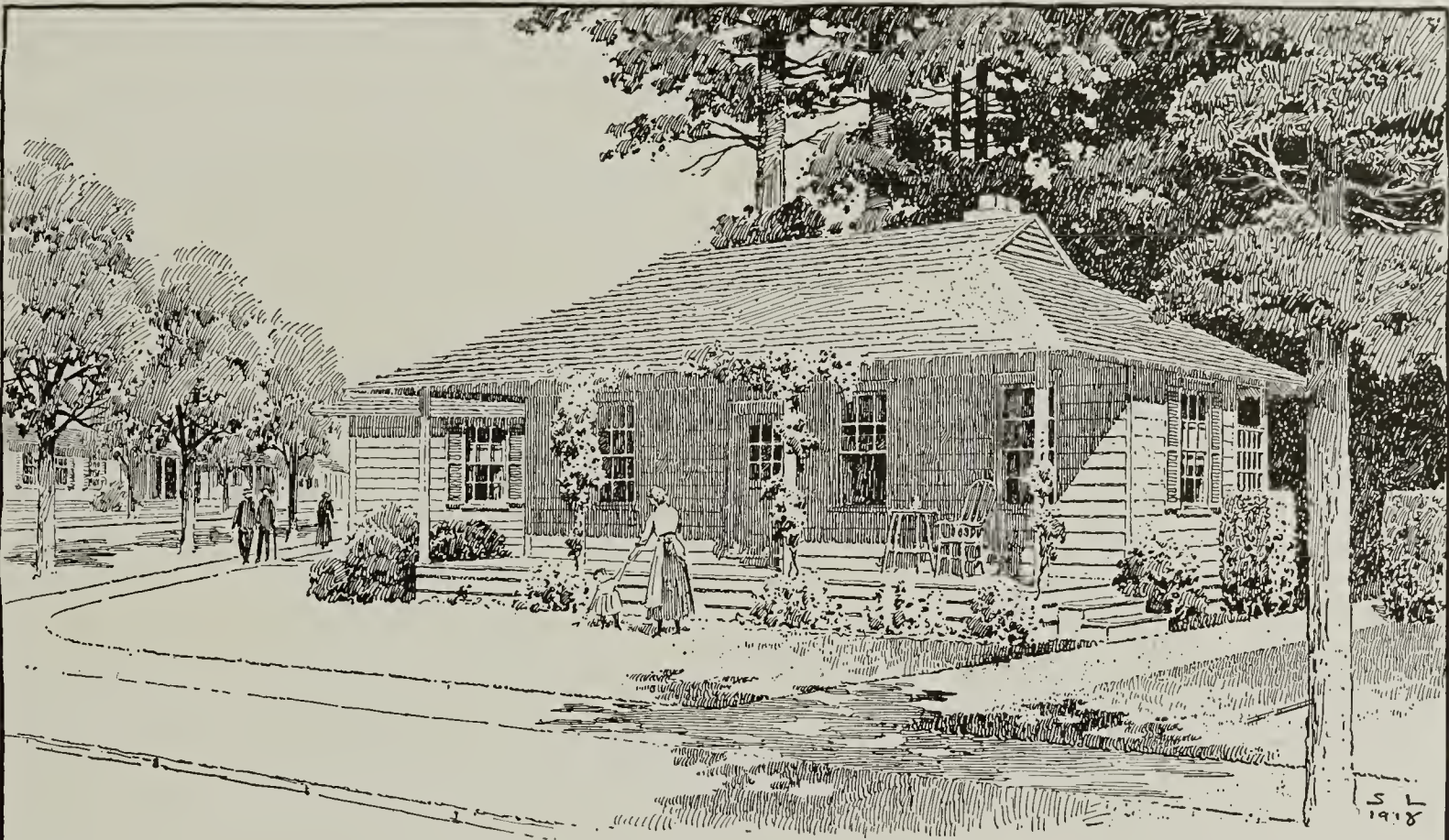
Scale 0 5 10 15 20 Feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

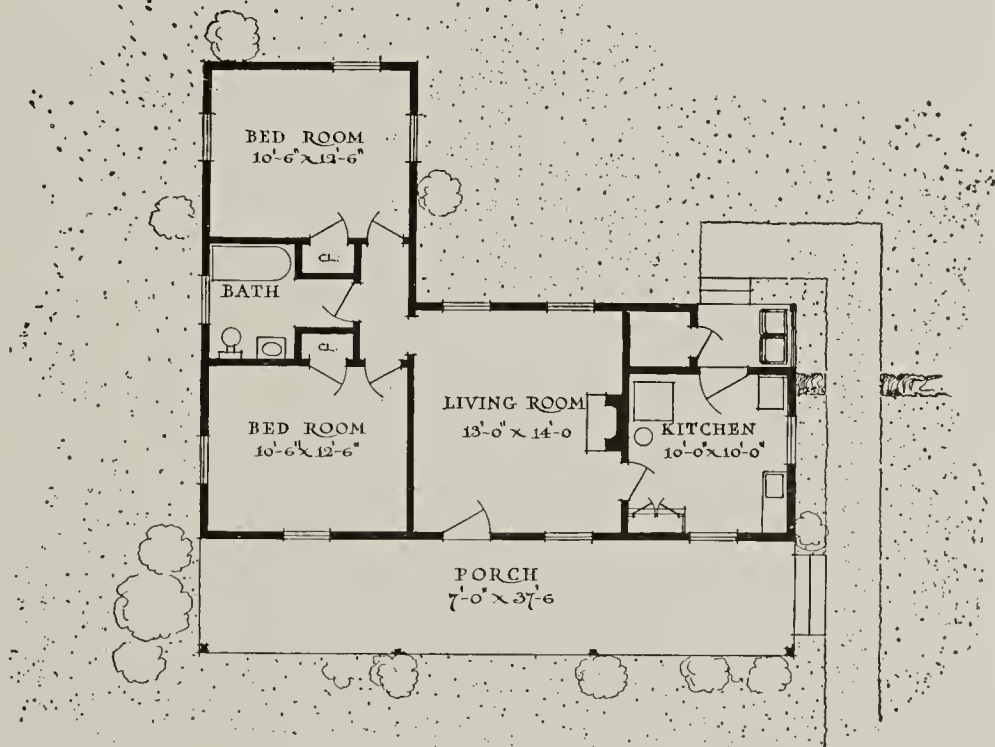
SAVANNAH GEORGIA
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS



DETACHED HOUSE

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 Feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SAVANNAH GEORGIA
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION



Cottage-Bungalow of William Smathers at Atlantic City, N. J.
J. Fletcher Street, Architect

Porch Treatment a Feature

One of the most prominent features of this house is the porch at the left. Jutting out as it does from the rest of the house, it forms a pleasant addition by reason of the fact that one can view the entire street from it. As it is enclosed by removable sash, it is as readily usable in winter as in summer time; a radiator placed against the house wall helps make the porch livable the whole year round.

The circular hood over the doorway lends a novel but interesting touch of unusualness in this type of house. The second story dormer is well proportioned and scales in well with the rest of the house.

The front door opens directly into the living-room, the main feature of which is a large brick fireplace, flanked on either side by built-in bookcases. Two radiators are placed in the room so that it may be kept comfortable in the most severe weather.

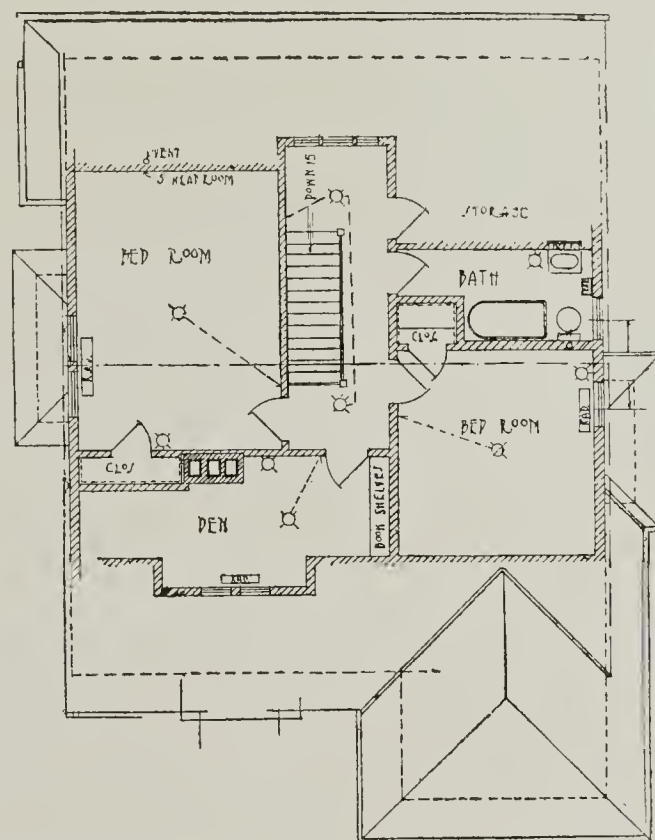
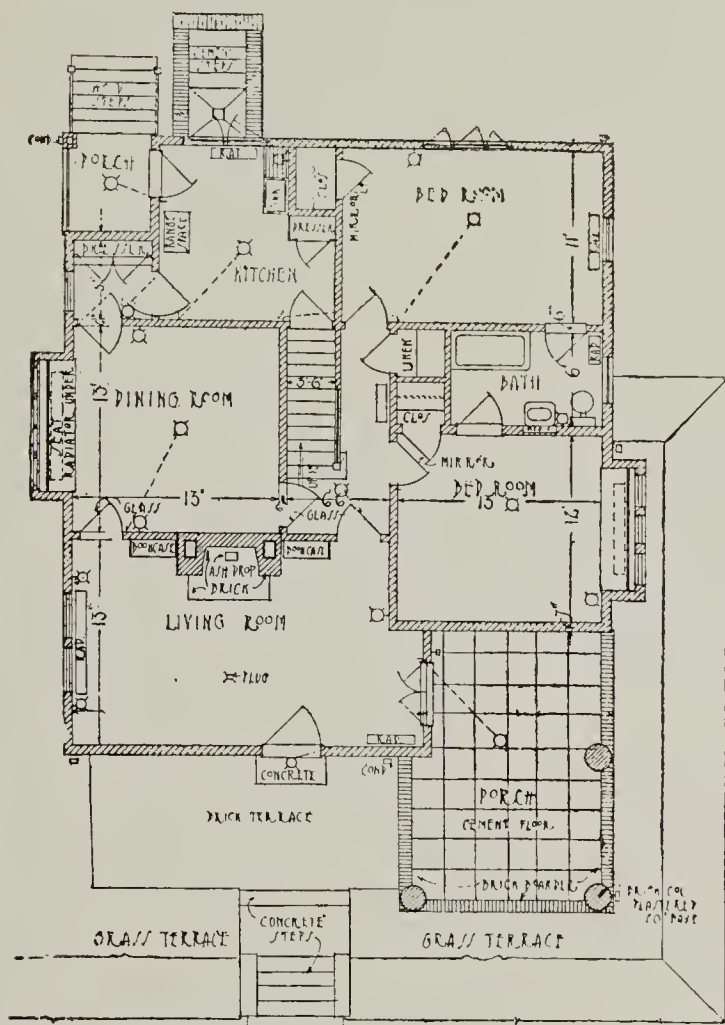
The electric fixtures in the living-room are well placed, three wall fixtures being used. Furthermore, a floor rug permits a table lamp to be connected, thus giving convenience to a reader. Such a floor plug is a convenience not generally installed, with the result that there is often no place where a man can get good light to read by. Wall fixtures, such as are here used, help to provide good reading light.

At the left of the living-room fireplace is the entrance to the dining-room. This room has a bay window as its main feature. The radiator placed under this seat, a usual practice, is not nearly so efficient as it would be if placed elsewhere, for a radiator depends on the free circulation of air around it for maximum efficiency. In this present case, however, this placing could not well have been avoided. Both central and wall light fixtures are provided in this room.

The kitchen is reached through a small pantry containing a built-in dresser.

This pantry is so placed that one cannot look from the dining-room into the kitchen—an important feature often overlooked.

The tendency to-day is toward ever better sanitary conveniences. The larger and more successful hotels provide each room with a private bath, apartments are following the same plan as nearly as is practicable, and even the small country house of six and seven rooms is having space devoted to two or more bathrooms.



First and second floor plans, scale 1/16" = 1 ft.

This is as it should be, and the house planned in recognition of this tendency stands out from its fellows and is thus more easily rented or sold if the owner should ever desire that. The two bathrooms in the Smathers house are placed with regard to both owner's and guest's convenience. That on the first floor, where naturally the two adjoining bedrooms would be used by the family, can be entered from either room, but is shut off from the hall. This space towards the hall is efficiently used as a linen closet and a bedroom closet. The second story bathroom can only be entered from the hall, thus being more suitable for guests' use, as guests would naturally be lodged on the second floor of this house.

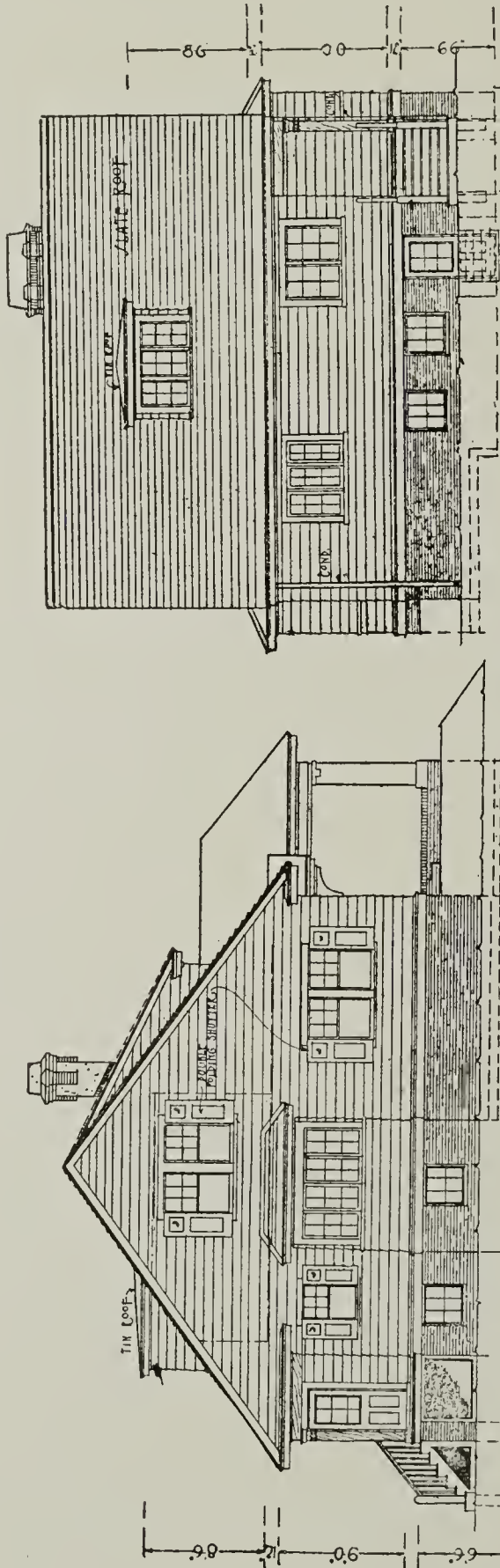
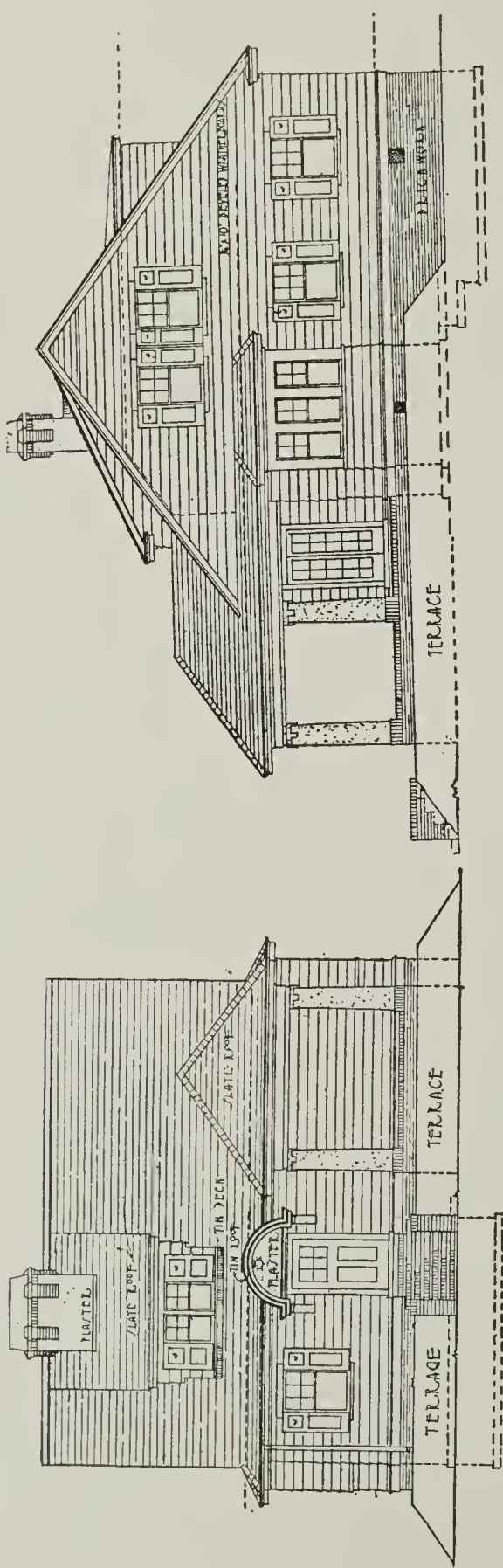
Each of the second story bedrooms has the large closet so dear to the average housewife. Ample storage space is provided.

Each of the bathrooms is provided with electric wall fixtures placed alongside of the wash basin, thus providing good light when shaving.

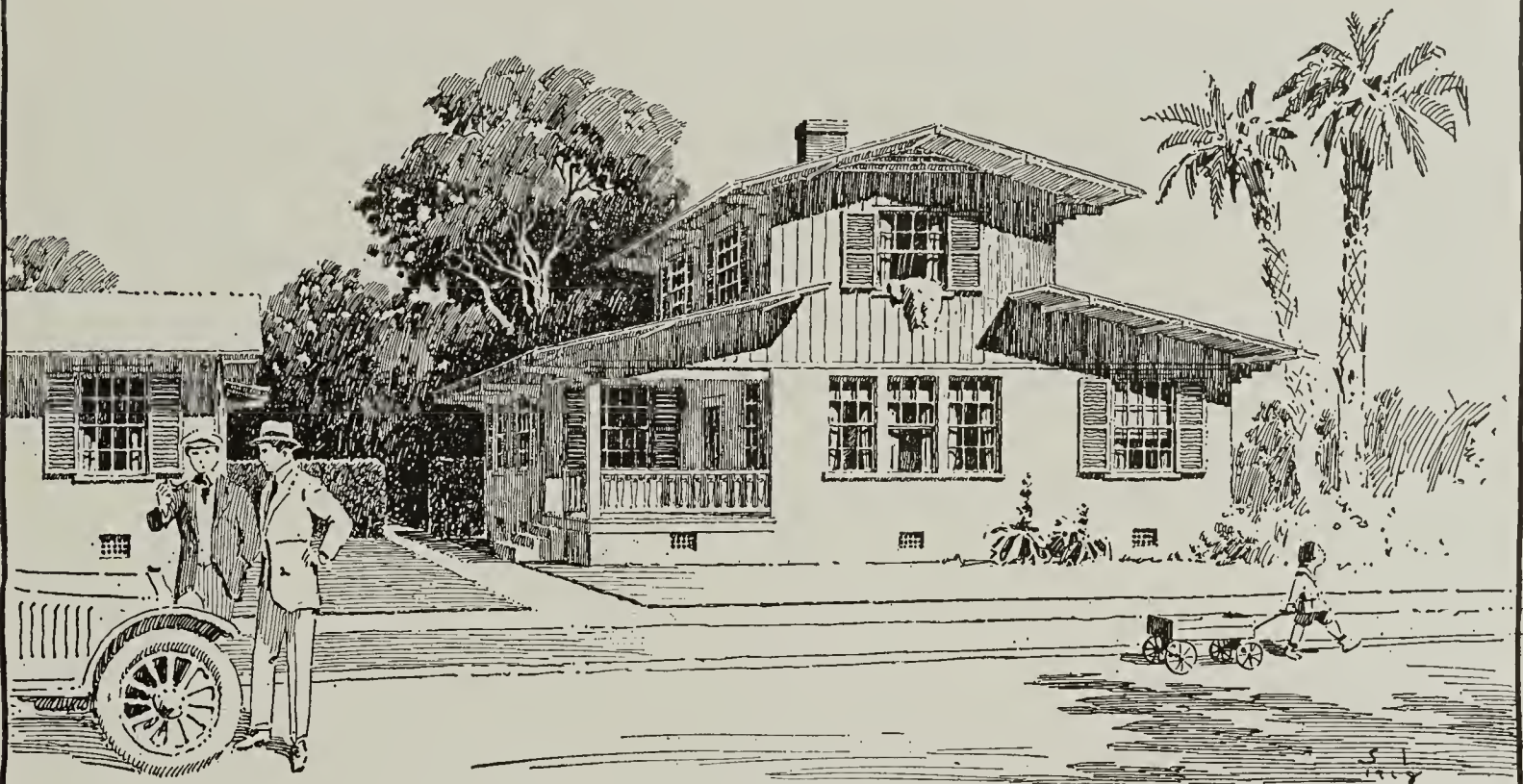
The bedrooms on the second story are provided with both central and wall

lighting fixtures. This matter of bedroom wall fixtures is one often overlooked. They are, however, a decided convenience, especially when placed so that a dresser can be put directly to one side or under them. In this connection, a fixture on either side of the dresser or dressing-table is often advocated.

Hall fixtures, it will be noted, are placed so as to light the stairs.

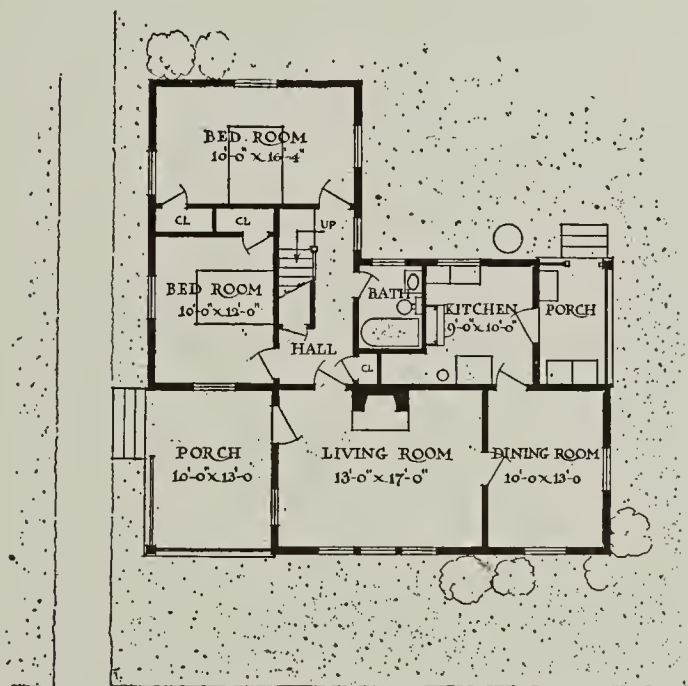


Elevations, scale 1/16" = 1 ft.

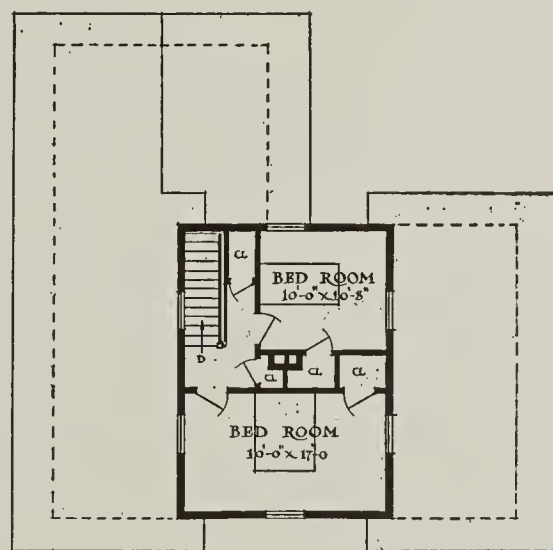


DETACHED HOUSE

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 25 Feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FLETCHER PARK SOUTH JACKSONVILLE FLA
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
H J KLUTHO RETAINED ARCHITECT JACKSONVILLE FLA



Bungalow at Narbeth, Pa. Victor D. Abel, Architect

Stone Semi-Bungalow with Pergola Porch

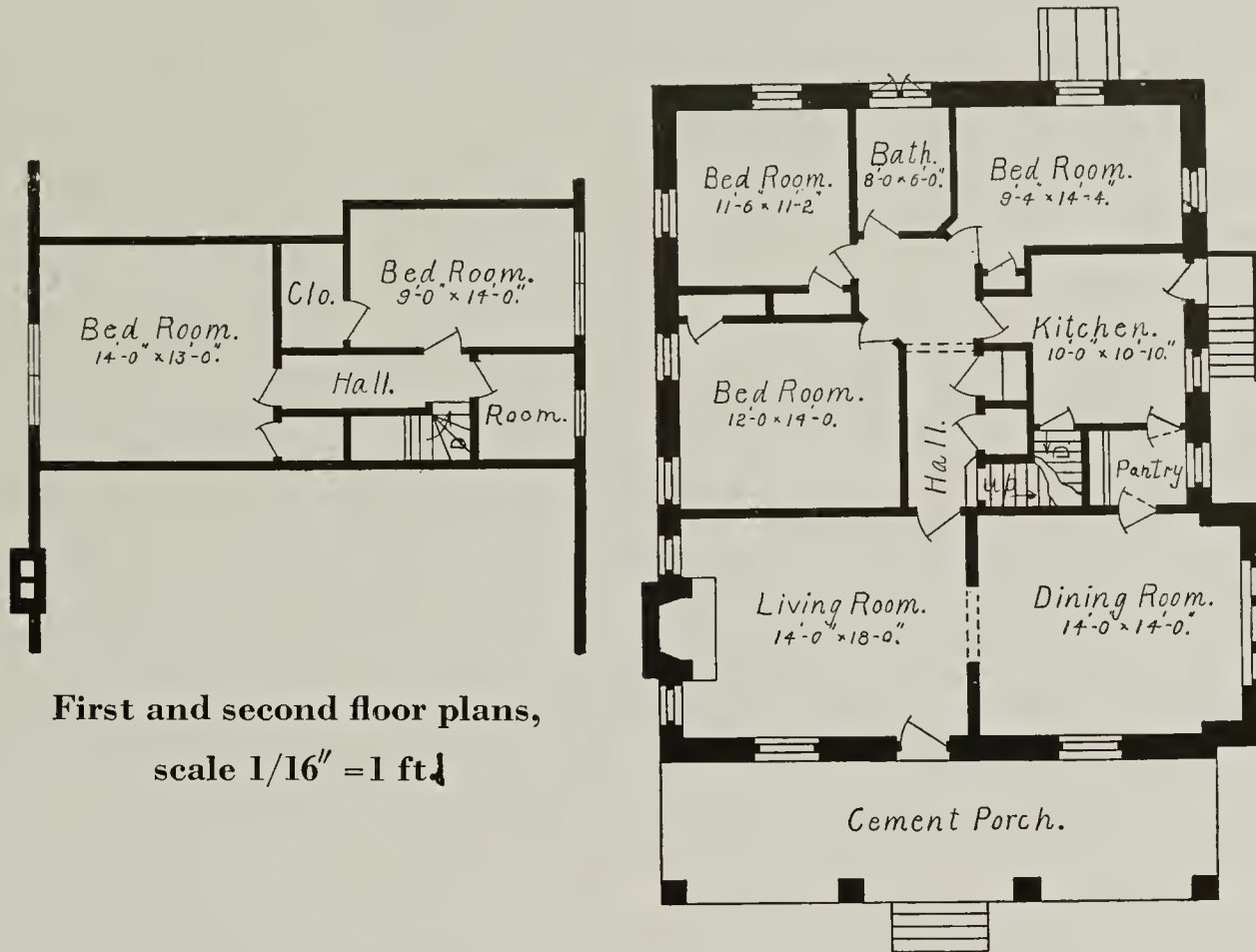
Around Philadelphia a large amount of excellent building stone is found right at hand. Indeed it frequently happens that one can secure enough stone when excavating the cellar to build most of the house. As it is quarried, it is quite soft and can readily be split up into proper size building blocks. It is for that reason that one sees so many stone dwellings in the suburbs of Philadelphia, for unlike conditions in most other localities, stone here is practically as cheap to build with as wood.

It is for that reason that this little bungalow is made of stone, which is seldom used for this type of dwelling. It will be noticed that the building sits high up on a hill, and that the heavy construction seems to be especially suited to the site. When the vines and roses which have been planted around it have climbed up the stone porch columns, the bungalow will be exceptionally well tied to its site.

Entrance is had direct into the living-room, the feature of which is a stone fireplace. The dining-room is separated from the living-room by a cased opening, which might well have been wider so that the two rooms would practically have been one. A small pantry is placed between the dining-room and kitchen, it being possible to do this economically on account of the stair arrangement.

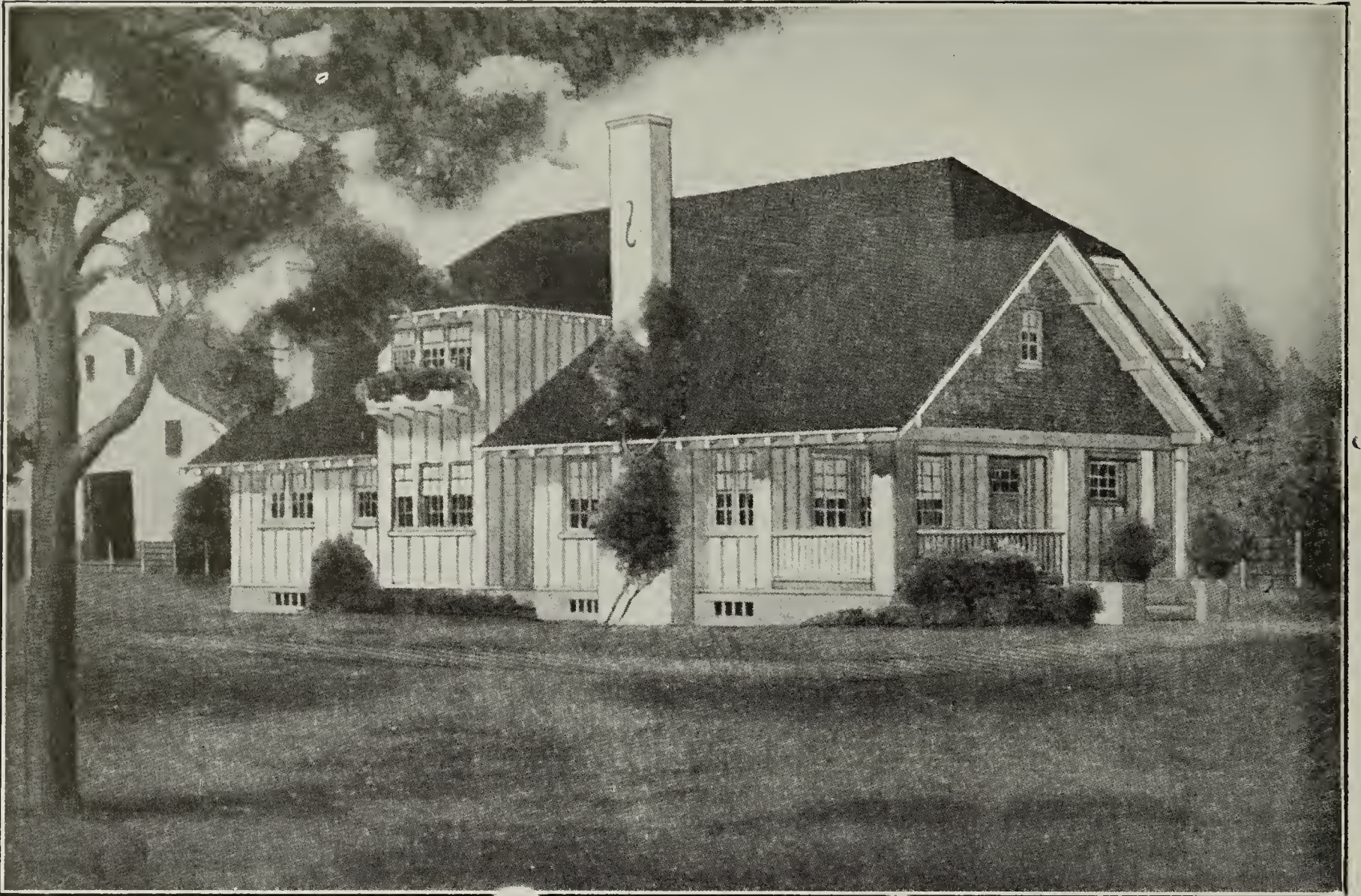
One feature about the plan that is particularly commendable is the manner in which the private rooms of the house are shut off from the more public portions. The hall may be entered directly from the living-room, but it is closed off by a door. This hall contains two large closets, and establishes communication with the three

bedrooms and bathrooms. The only objection which might possibly be found with this arrangement is that the hall is likely to be dark, but as bedroom doors are almost always left open during the day time, this objection is certainly not a serious



one, and is more than offset by the advantages that this central type of hall gives to this particular type of bungalow plan.

The second story contains two bedrooms and a smaller room which might possibly be turned into a bathroom at a later date, especially as it is located almost directly over the kitchen and so would permit of economical run of plumbing.



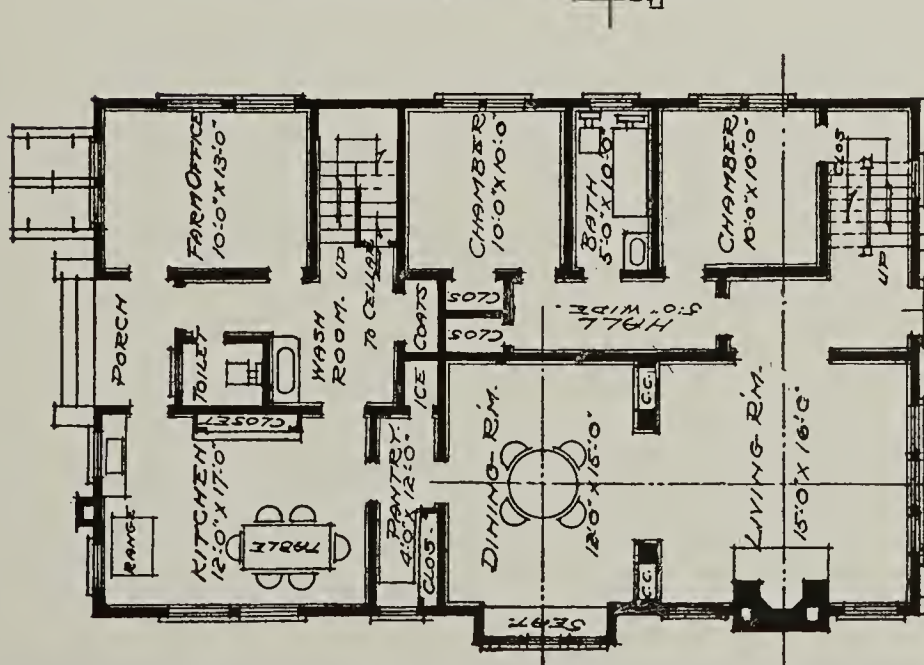
Perspective sketch of a farm house. Arthur Weindor, Architect

A Farm Bungalow with Novel Treatment of Siding

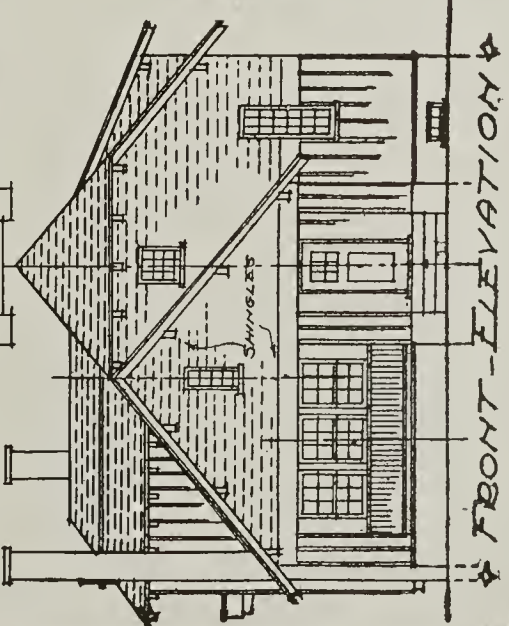
A novel effect is gained in the siding of this design by using 8-inch boards placed vertically instead of horizontally, and covering the joints with battens. These battens are then painted a darker shade than the boards, giving a soft emphasis to the horizontal lines that is very pleasing.

The placing of the chimney with the dormer near it is another unusual touch that makes this design interesting by the manner in which it departs from the ordinary practice.

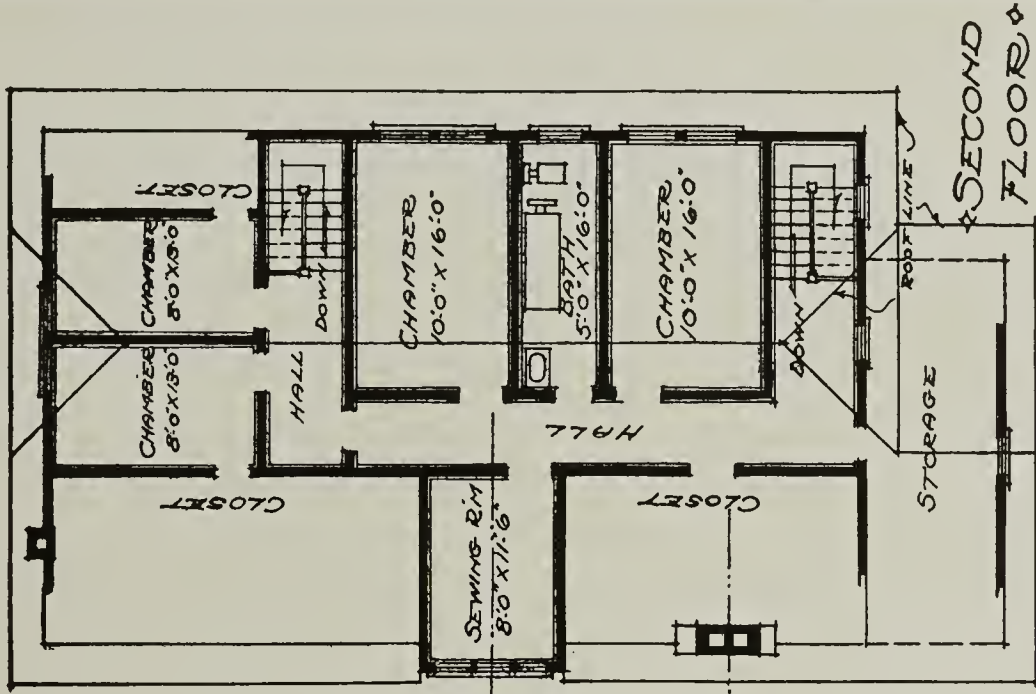
The house was intended for a small farm, which fact influenced the plan considerably. In a farm house, it is desirable that provision be made for feeding the farm hands in the kitchen, as this is the usual custom. To prevent dirt from being tracked in, it is advisable to place a wash room handy to the kitchen. This has been well done in this house. The kitchen itself might well be larger, as canning, etc., are done here and adequate space is advisable.



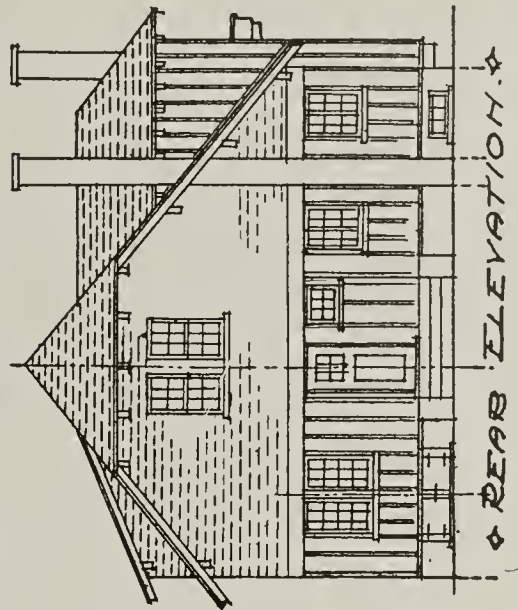
FIRST FLOOR



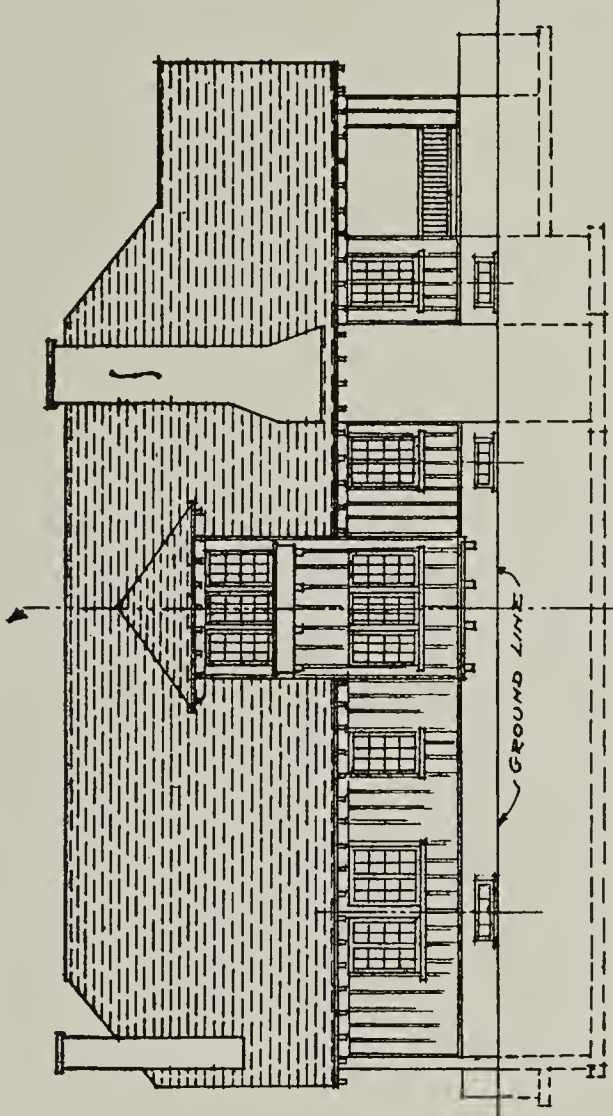
FRONT-ELEVATION



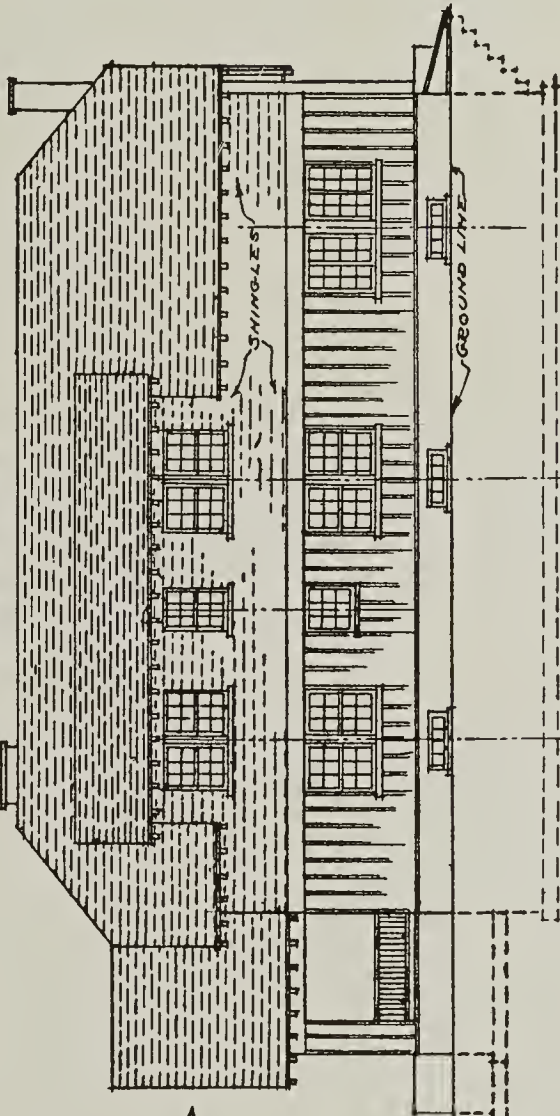
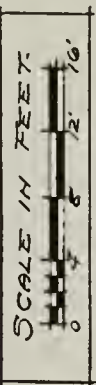
SECOND FLOOR



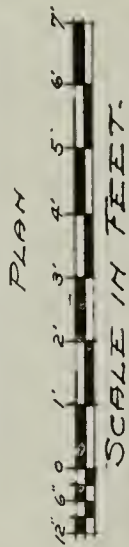
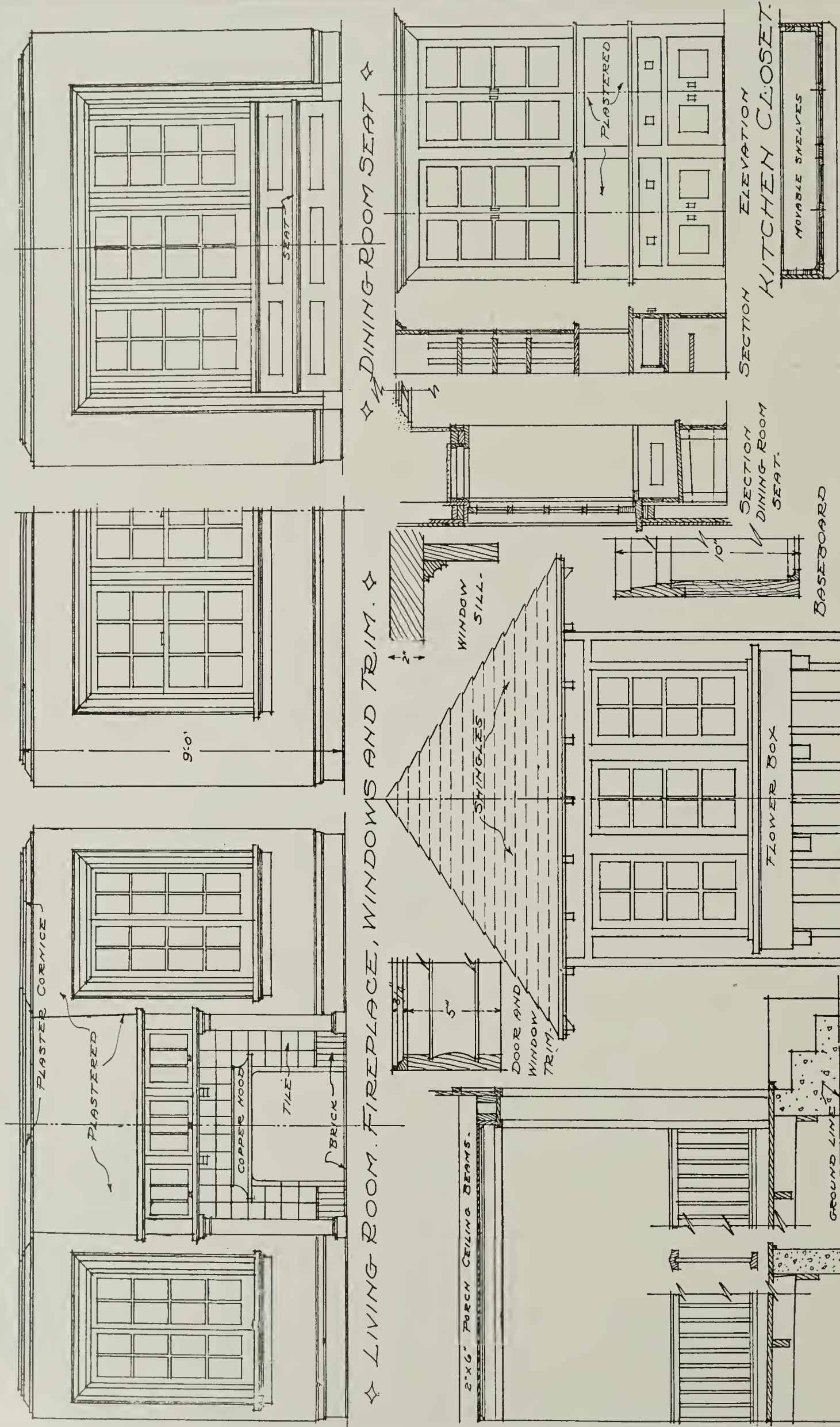
REAR-ELEVATION



LEFT ELEVATION



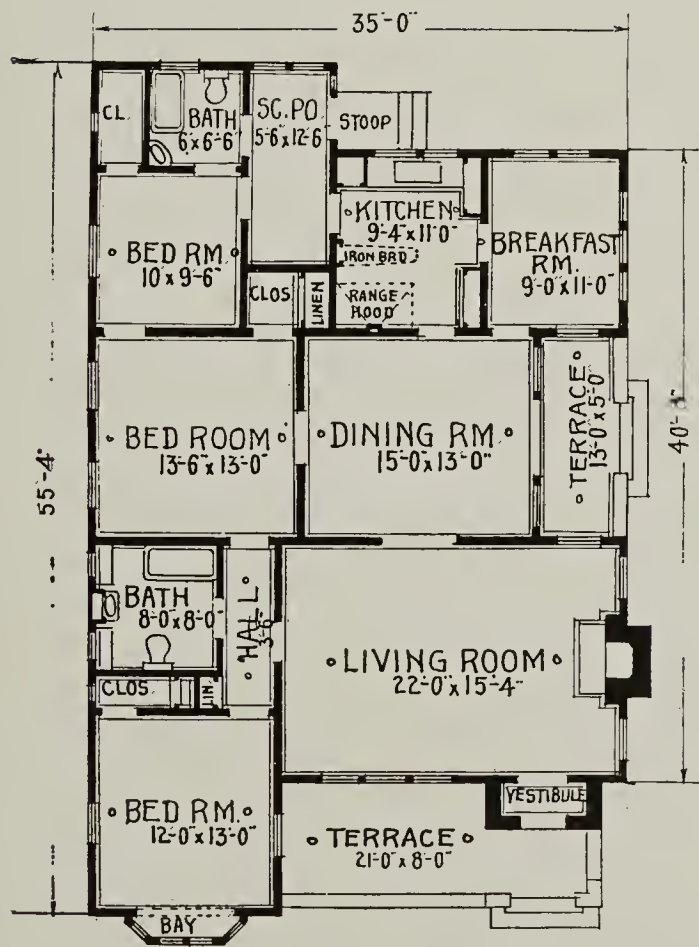
RIGHT ELEVATION



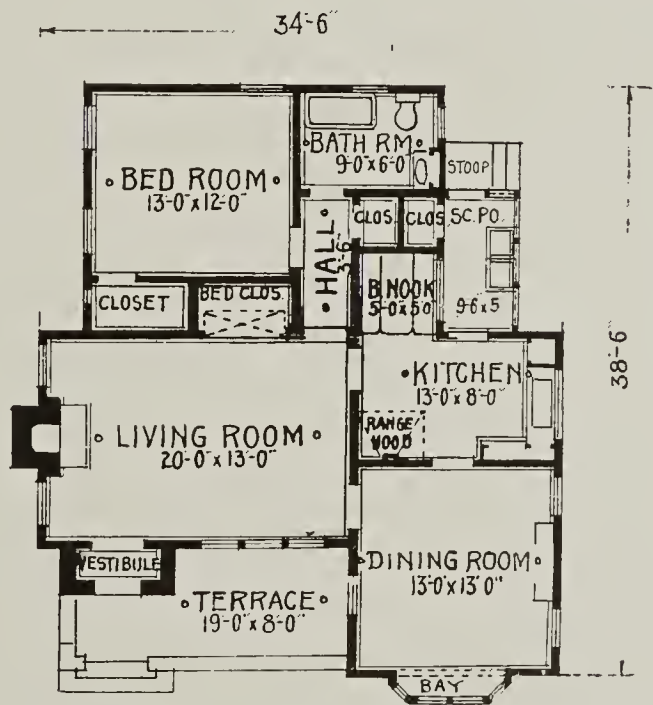


E. B. Rust, Architect

Bungalow of English Design with Two Floor Plans



Seven Room Design



Four Room Design with Same Exterior-Plan Shown Reversed



Bungalow of Mrs. E. G. Anthony at Wayne, Pa.
D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Architect

Kitchen Placed in Front an Unusual Feature of This Bungalow

This dwelling is one of the charming examples of the cottage type that are so appropriate to wooded sections of the country. With their long low roof and weathered shingles, a house such as this possesses a peculiarly home-like appeal that has a charm all its own.

The plan presents a number of interesting features that are worthy of notice. In the first place, the kitchen is placed at the front of the house. This is due to the fact that the house faces North, and it is usually best for the kitchen to be placed on this side. This arrangement is quite commonly encountered in houses in England, but is seldom done here in America, convention seeming to forbid it. But it certainly enables the more cheerful side of the house to be used for the more important rooms, in which sunlight is more desirable. Besides, the North side of the house is generally the coldest and as the kitchen is frequently the warmest room in the house, due to so much cooking, it is quite logical for it to be placed there.

It will be noticed that adjoining the kitchen there is an out-kitchen, which is practically an outdoor addition for use in summer time, so that the housewife can be much cooler than she would if she were working in an inside kitchen. This out-kitchen opens onto a porch, which also has a toilet opening onto it.

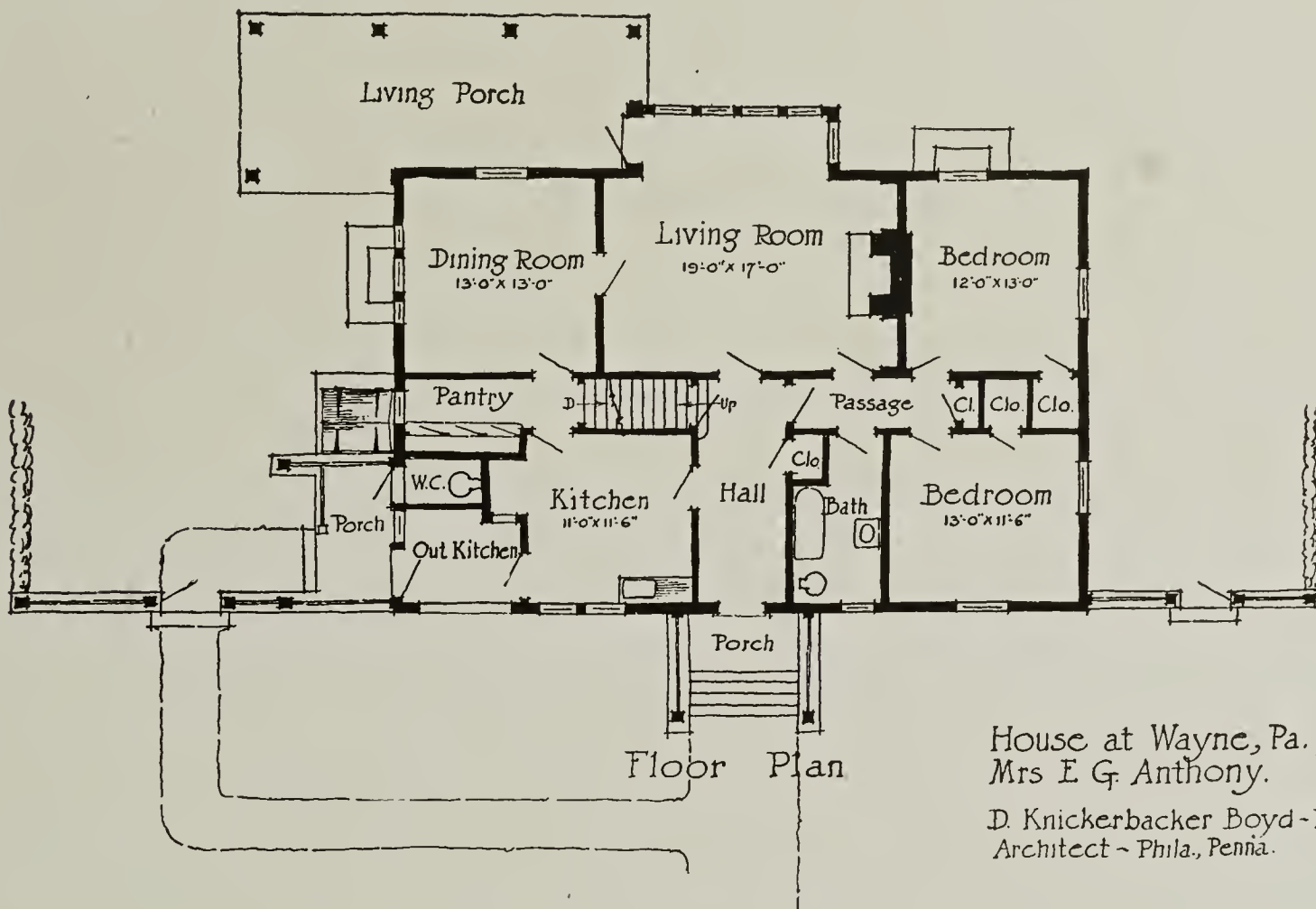
Communication between the kitchen and dining-room is established through the pantry. A large living porch opens from the dining-room and also from the

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS

living-room, for, be it remembered, this is the sunny side of the house and therefore the most cheerful side. The living room has a large bay window, and also a fireplace. Two bedrooms, each provided with a large closet, and a bathroom complete the layout on this first story.

The plan should be studied with the orientation or compass in mind, for the arrangement of the various rooms is entirely dependent on it. It is one of those cases where convention has been entirely cast aside, with a most happy result, and one which might frequently be followed.

The second story contains two bedrooms and a bathroom.



House at Wayne, Pa. for
Mrs E G. Anthony.

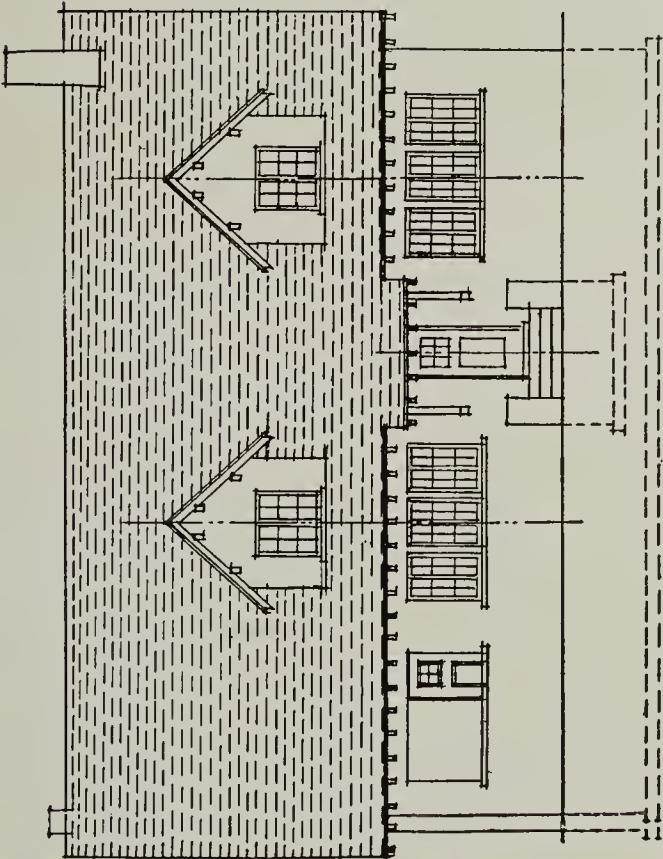
D. Knickerbacker Boyd - FAIA
Architect - Phila., Penna.



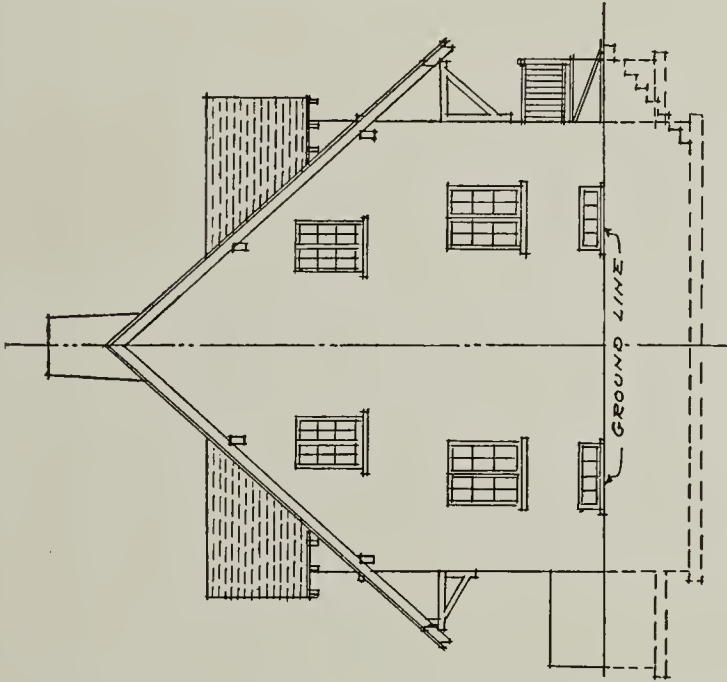
Perspective sketch of cottage designed by Arthur Weindorf, Architect

Attractive Bungalow of Hollow Tile

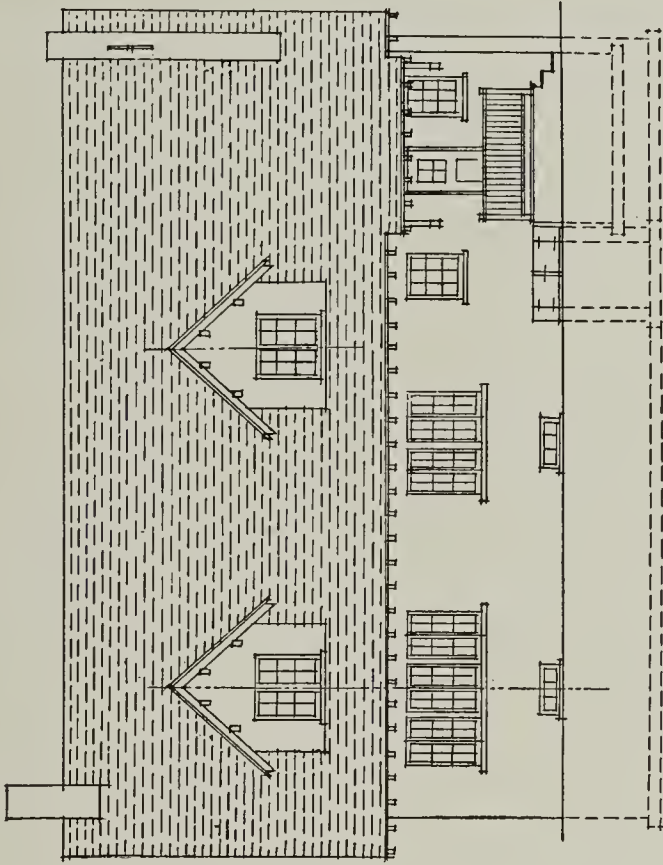
The tendency to-day is to place a house with the long side of its roof towards the street. This gives the impression of the house being larger than it really is, and also presents to passers-by what is generally the best view of the roof. Most houses, especially the smaller ones, are designed this way.



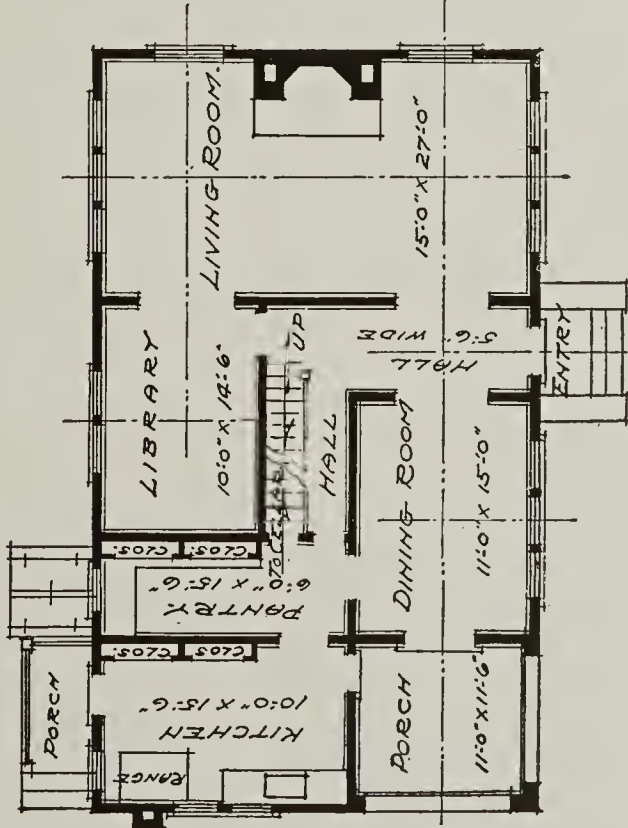
FRONT ELEVATION.



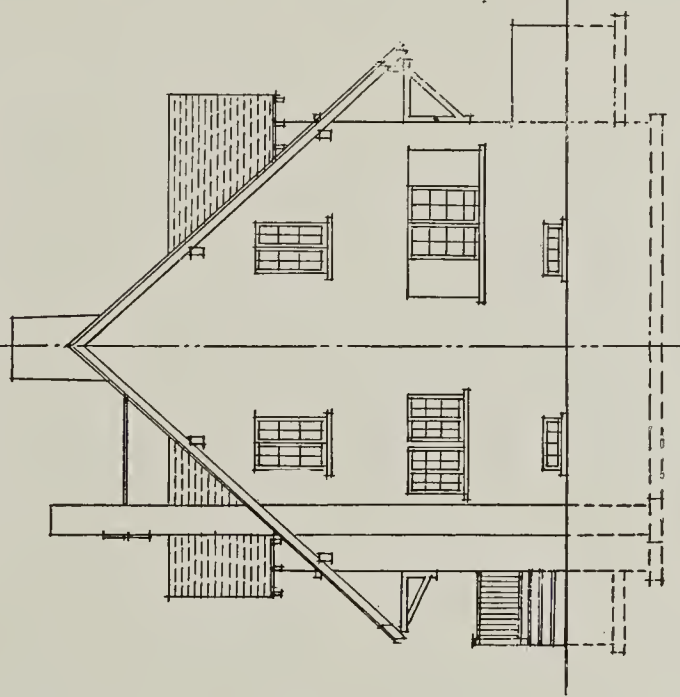
RIGHT ELEVATION



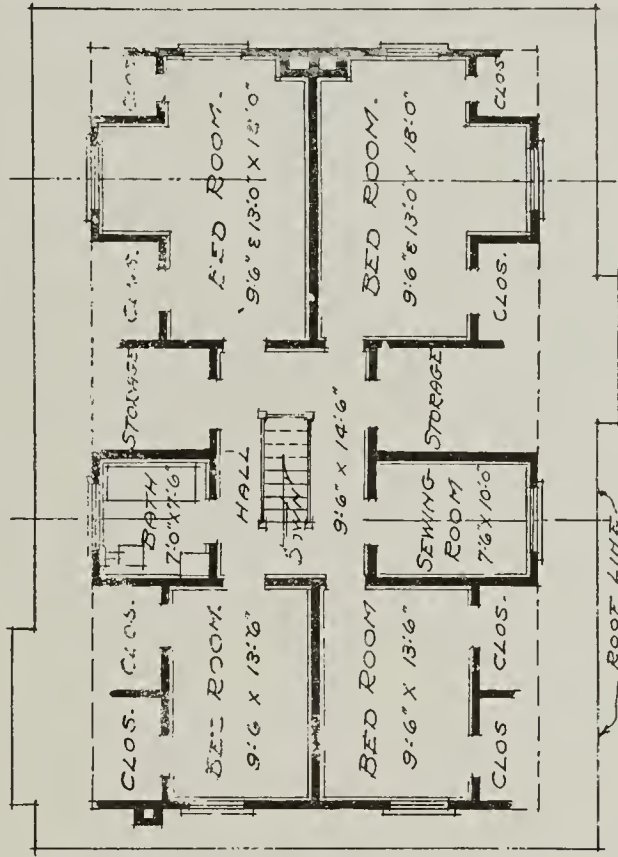
REAR ELEVATION.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



LEFT ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

ARTHUR WEINDORF ARCHT.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

0' 4' 8' 12' 16'
SCALE IN FEET.

Perhaps the main features of the exterior, which is very simple in design, are the doorway flanked on either side by a triple window, and the two dormers placed off center. This latter is very seldom done, as it is very difficult to place dormers off center and still have the house appear balanced. Analysis of the front elevation will, however, show that there is a strong feeling that the design really centers at the doorway, for the roof projection there and the domination windows carry one's eye to that spot. Furthermore, the extreme left of the house is an open porch, which gives a light, open appearance that maintains the balance. Were it not for this, the design would probably appear unbalanced.

Entrance is had directly into the hall, at the end of which is a library. Many families would use this as a den or as an office, for which latter it would be particularly appropriate.

The pantry is exceptionally large for a house of this size and its space might well have been added to the library, the hall serving to keep one from glancing into the kitchen.



Attractive Bungalow Court

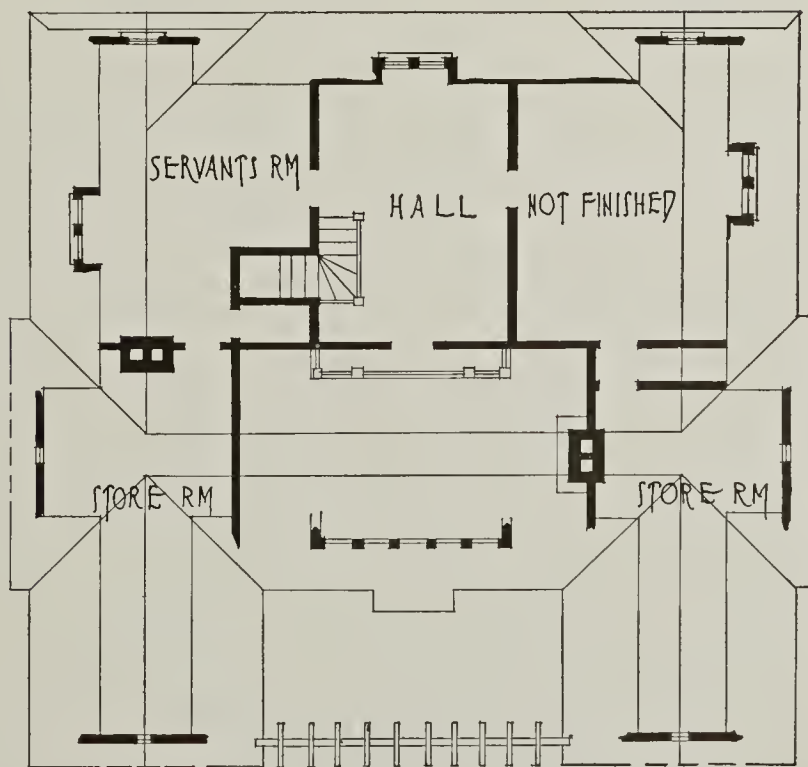
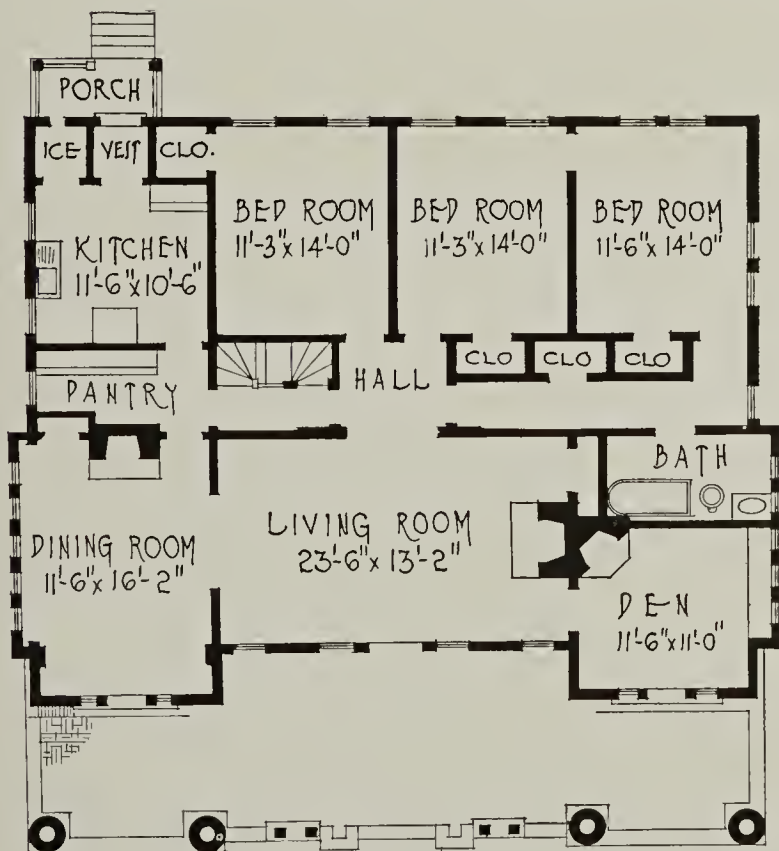


Folsom and Stanton, Architects

Stucco Bungalow Design

This bungalow is of frame with stuccoed exterior, and a very interesting feature is the porch arrangement; here two gable ends form covered porches. The center porch is an open terrace with a pergola arch over the steps. This forms, as our picture shows, a very charming entrance when the June roses are in bloom.

From the terrace and porch one can enter either the dining room, living room or den. The living room is quite large in size, and its height extends up to the ridge; the large open fireplace has its chimney inside of the living room, and this forms a very interesting feature. A front dormer window leads up to the top part of the living room and affords excellent ventilation. A balcony on the opposite side is another very striking feature of this unique living room.



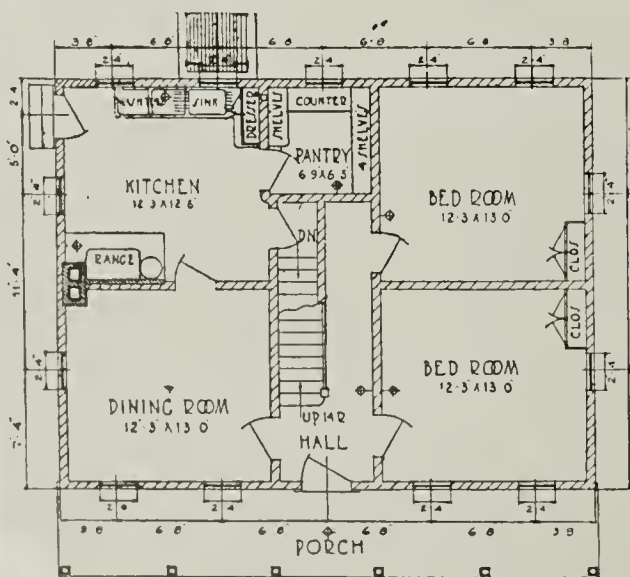


Front and side view

Alfred Hopkins and Charles S. Keefe, Associate Architects

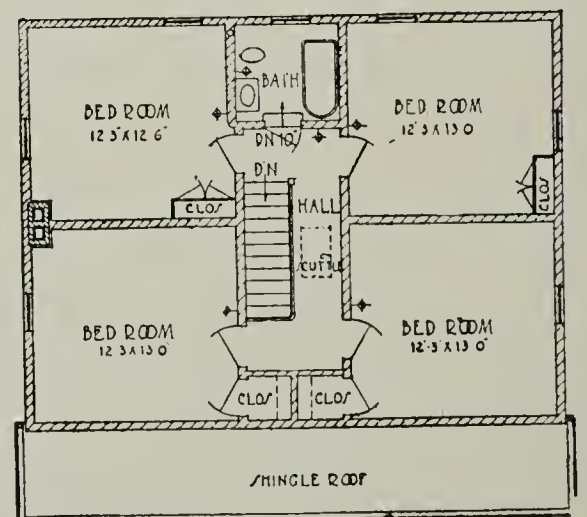
A Charming Bungalow at Locust Valley, L. I.

Colonial architecture in its simplest form appeals perhaps more to a home owner than most other styles, for it is adapted to extreme simplicity and therefore does not suffer from it. In fact, the degree of simplicity with which the Colonial type of house is designed is often a measure of its artistic success.



At left
plan of
first floor

At right
plan of
second floor



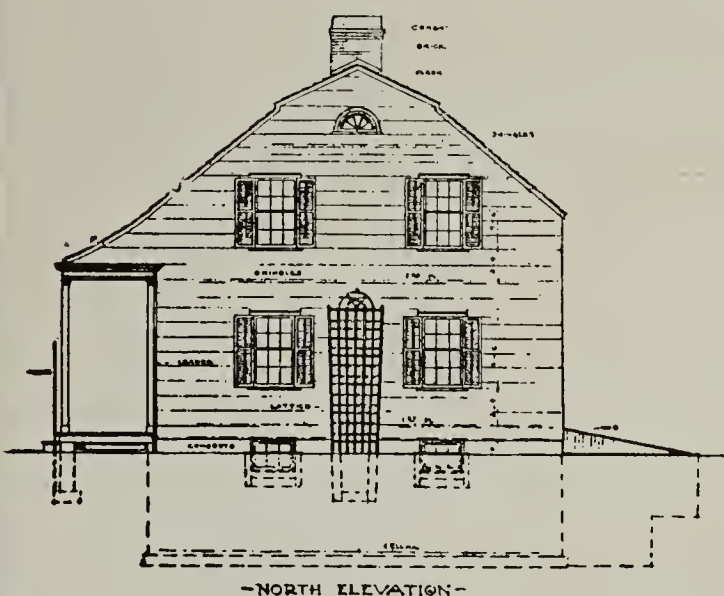
A Farm Cottage at Locust Valley, L. I.—Continued

This characteristic feature of Colonial architecture forms the dominating motif of the little cottage illustrated, for simplicity is carried as far as possible. The design depends on excellence of proportion for its effect, disdaining any pretense of ostentatiousness. A trace of the Dutch Colonial influence is to be seen in the gambrel roof which breaks further up than is usual. The long sweep of the lower portion of the roof ending in a graceful curve over the porch cornice is by no means the least element in making the design effective, for it is this curve which perhaps is the first thing to strike one's notice.

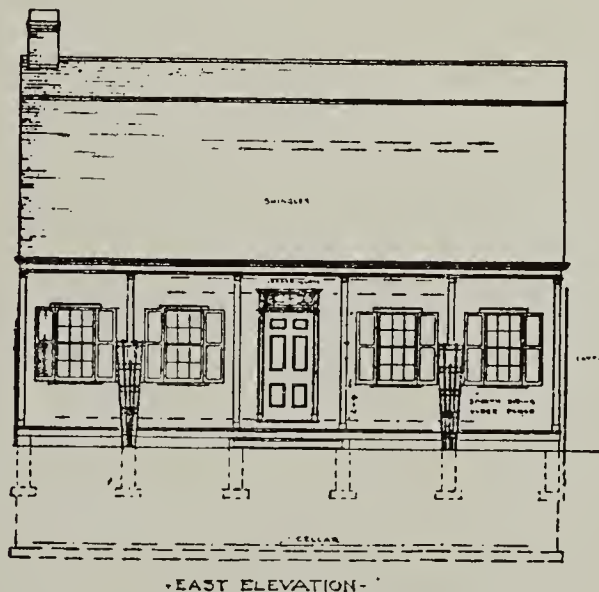
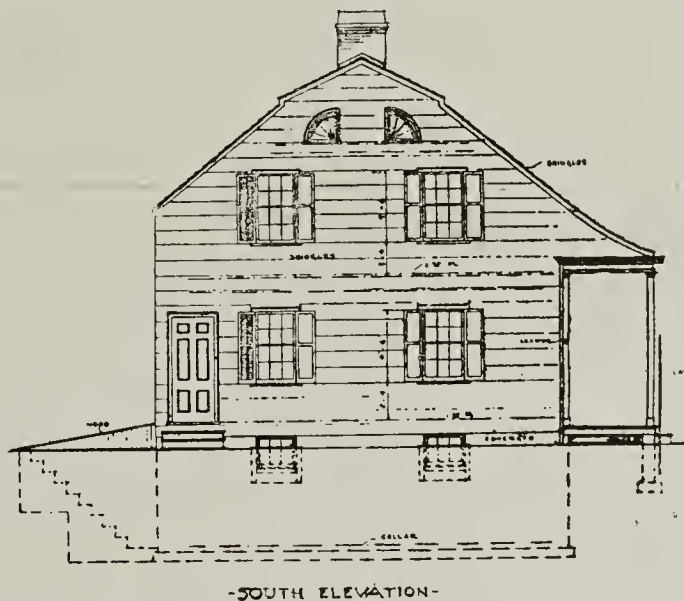
In keeping with this gentle curve and slight overhang is the slender gracefulness of the porch columns, which are simply moulded and have a short necking. The motif of these columns is repeated in the pilasters where the porch cornice returns against the house.

The front doorway is interesting, although very simple. The pilasters at either side are very similar to those used for the porch, although the necking is longer and is simply panelled.

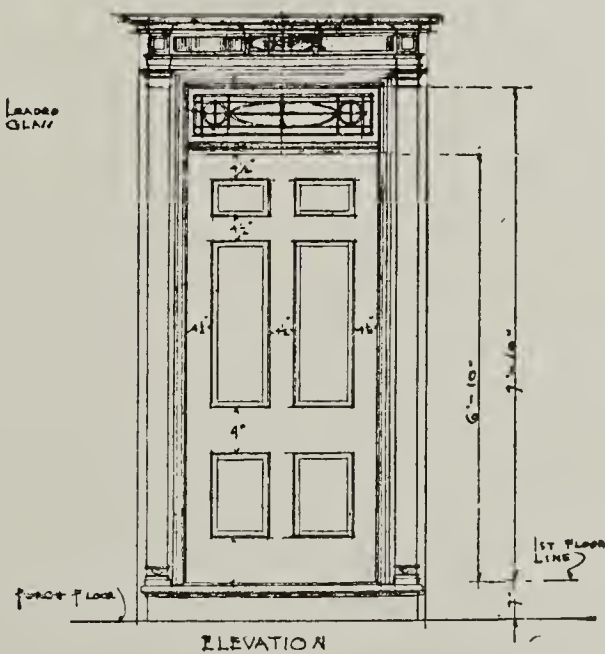
The windows are well placed in relation to the porch. The first story windows appear to be lower than is usually the case, due to the fact that the floor line of the second story is slightly below the porch roof, thus giving an effect that is interesting by reason of its very unusualness.



**North
and
south
elevations**



Front elevation



Detail of entrance door



Cottage Bungalow at Elma, N. Y. Green & Wicks, Architects

A Bungalow in Which Wallboard Is Attractively Used with Unusual Effect

The interior decoration of this cottage is unusual in that the wall in several of the rooms is nailed to the outside of the studs, so that the studs project into the room. Thus the wall surface is broken up in a rustic fashion which goes well with the general character of the house. The studs were dressed and painted a grass green.

Of course to obtain this effect in every room, two sets of studs would have to be used for the partitions, the wall board being placed between the studs. In this house, one room had studs exposed, the next a panel effect as the wall-board was nailed to the surface of the studs on the side exposed in that room, the next room studs exposed, etc. The effect might also have been gained by placing the wall board at the center inside line of the studs, a molding being run each side of the panel so that some two inches of stud would project into the room instead of four inches.

The living-room is two stories in height, the brick fireplace being well proportioned to the size and height of the room. In back of the fireplace is a stairway leading to two small rooms on the second floor.

The necessity for privacy in the placing of the sleeping rooms required a central hall, which is usual in a plan of this type.



The dining-room panelling is of wallboard, over the joints of which battens were placed

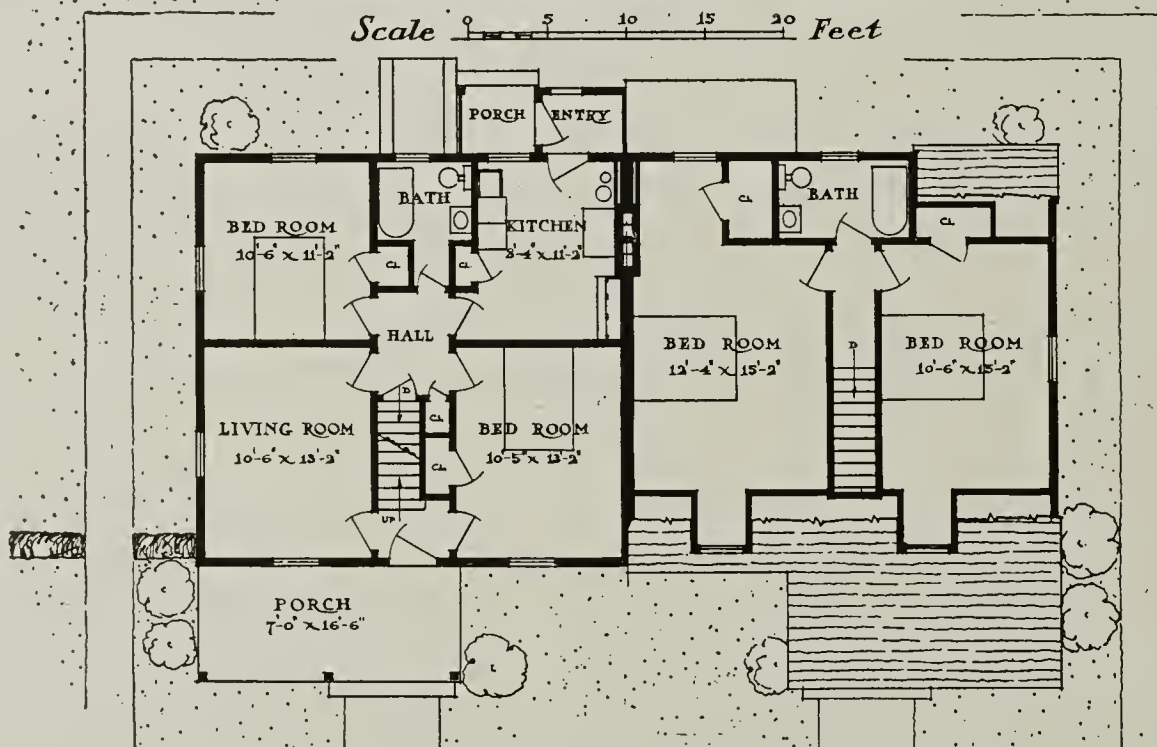


The living-room. Note how wallboard is placed between the exposed studs



SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE

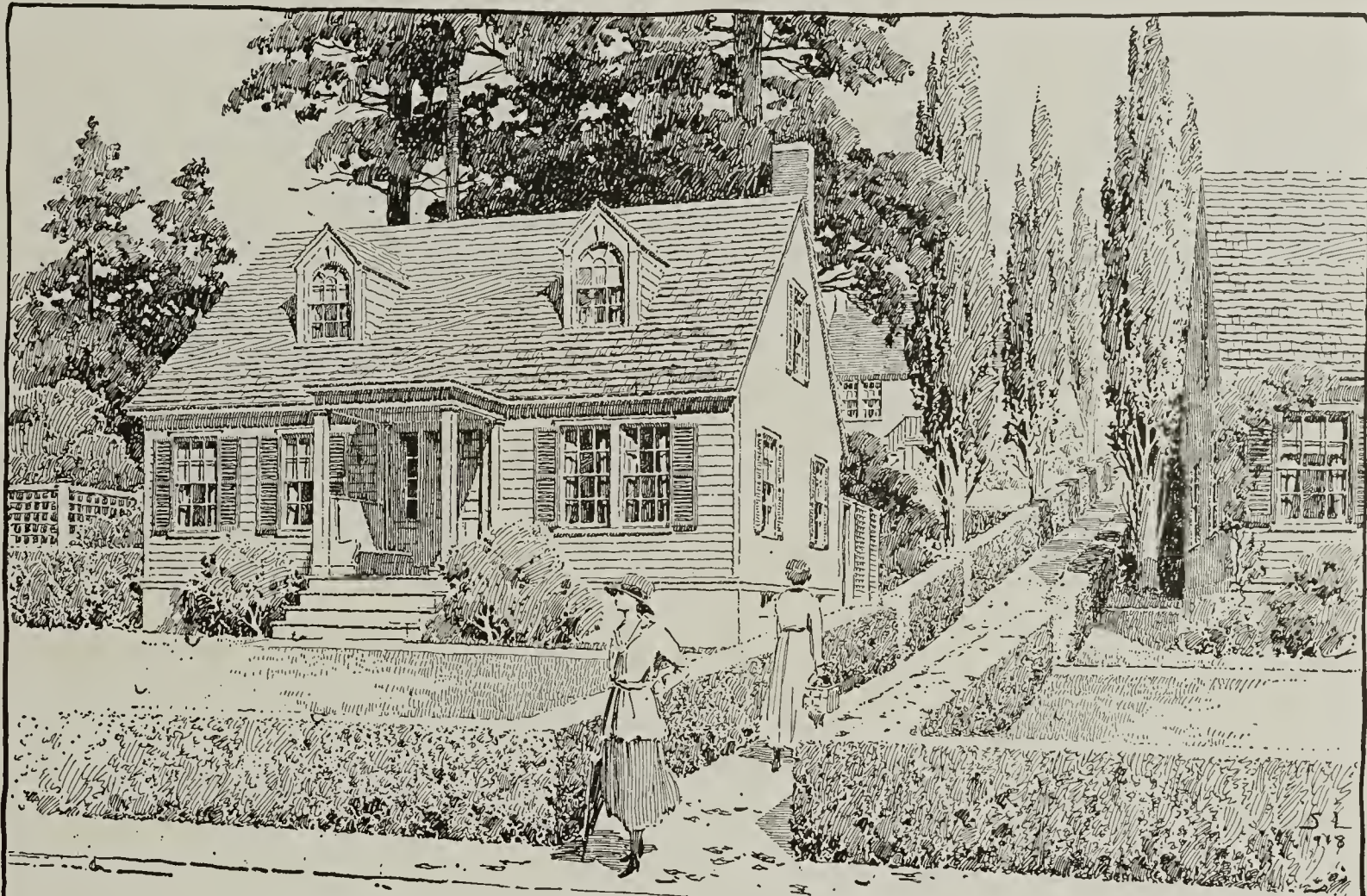
Scale 0 5 10 15 20 Feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

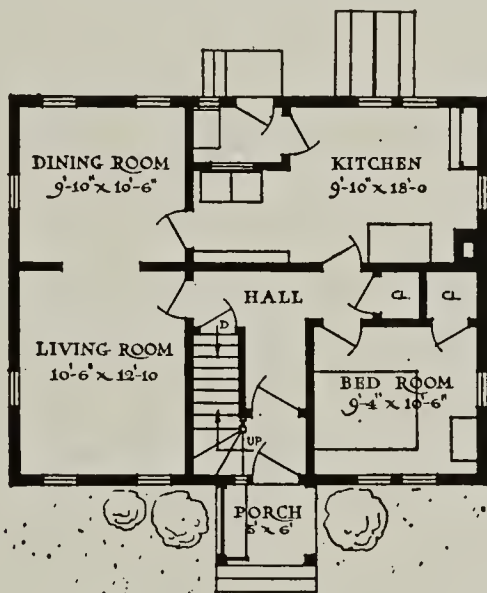
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

GROTON PARK GROTON CONN
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
EUGENE J LANG RETAINED ARCHITECT NEW YORK

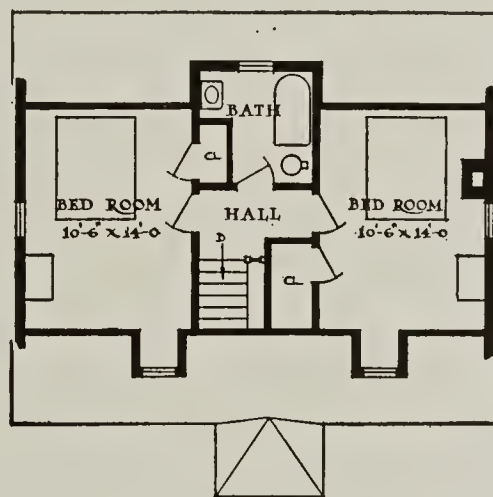


DETACHED HOUSE

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 Feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



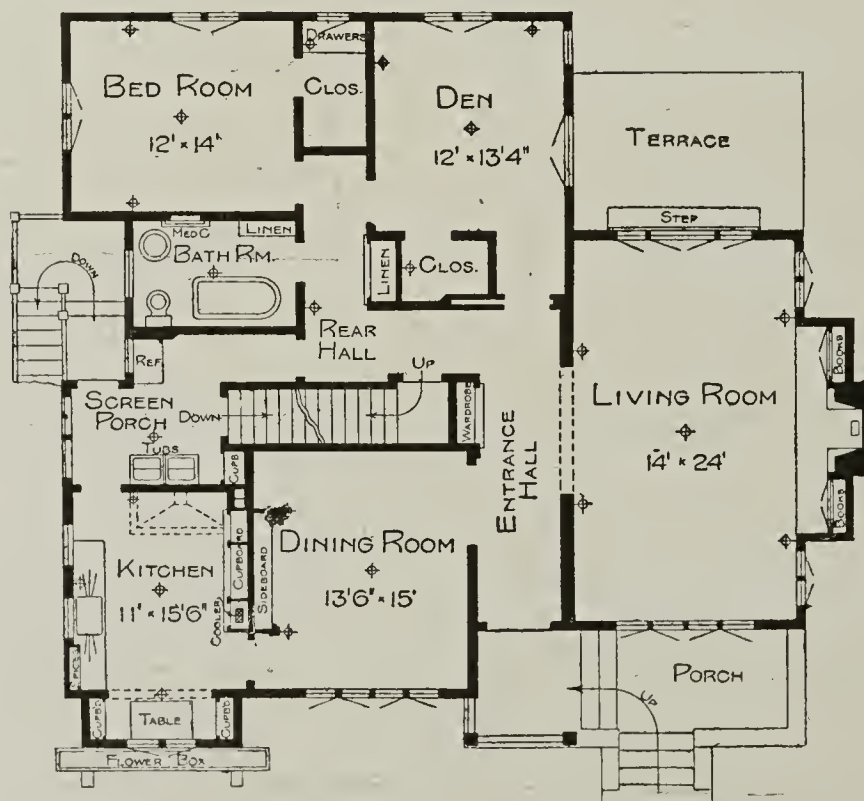
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

BATH MAINE
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION



Chalet of Chas. H. Richmond at Los Angeles, Calif. Arthur L. Acker, Architect.

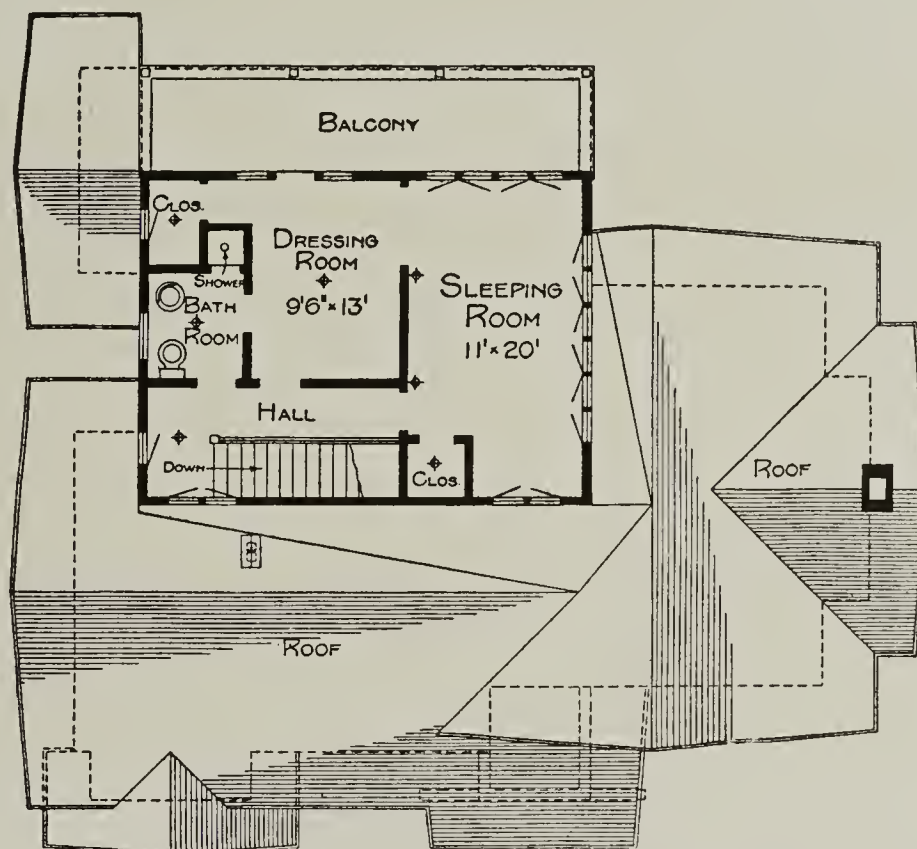
Swiss Chalet of "Aeroplane" Type



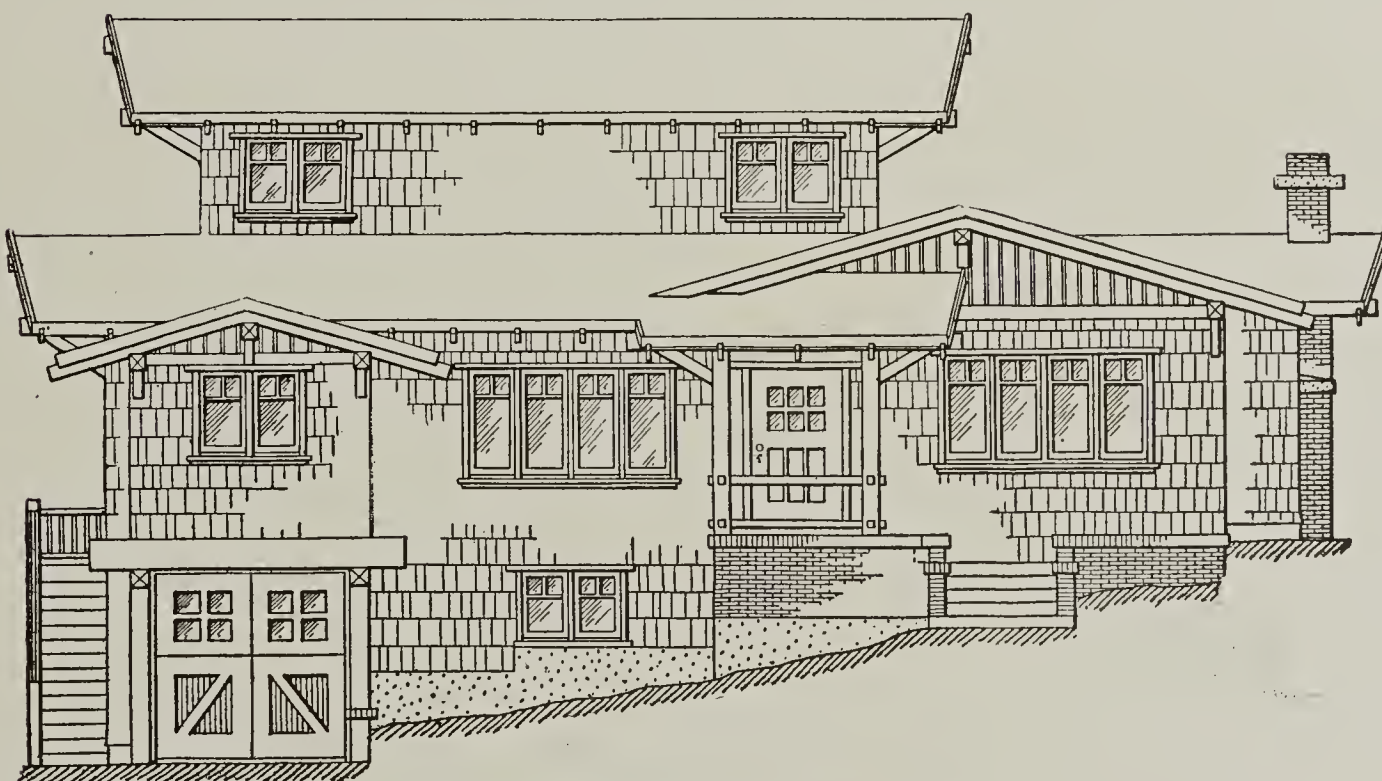
First floor plan. Scale, $1/16'' = 1 \text{ ft.}$

Basement contains garage, furnace room, chauffeur's room and bath

In California there has been developed a certain type of roof which has somewhat the appearance of the wings of an aeroplane, and houses with such roofs are termed "aeroplane." The type has been extensively developed in connection with the bungalow, to which it provides a second story. The second story occupies



Second floor plan. Scale, $1/16'' = 1 \text{ ft.}$



Elevation, Scale $3/32'' = 1 \text{ ft.}$

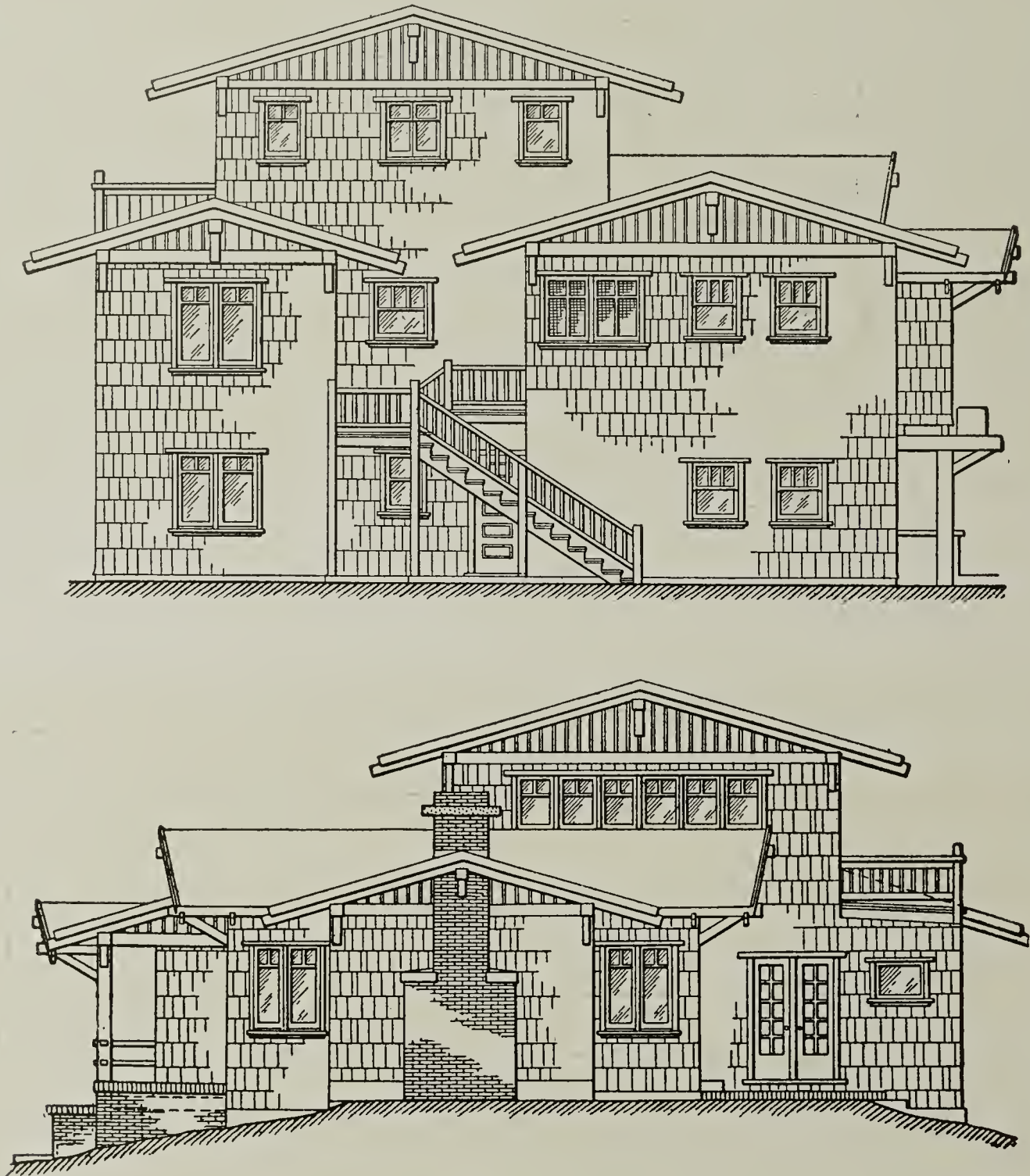
only a central space and the wide overhangs of the roof give a winged appearance. In fact, this characteristic often extends to the design of all the roof, as shown in the chalet illustrated.

This chalet has an interesting plan, the placing of the kitchen at the front of the house being rather unusual in this country, although it is often done in

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS

England. One end of the kitchen, it will be noticed, is semi-separated from the rest of the room, making a pleasant alcove which might well be turned into a breakfast nook.

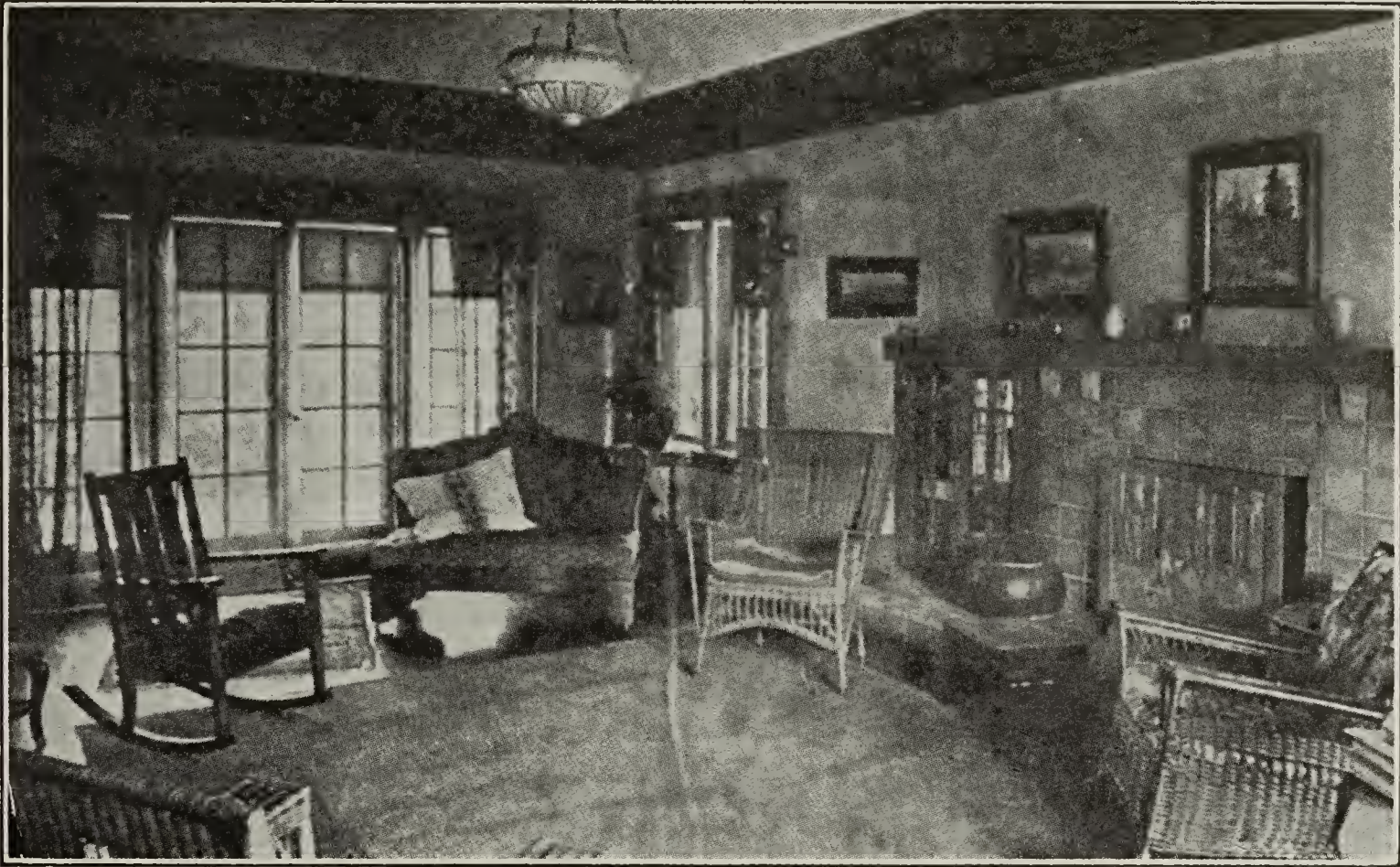
The garage in the basement may be entered directly from the house itself, a



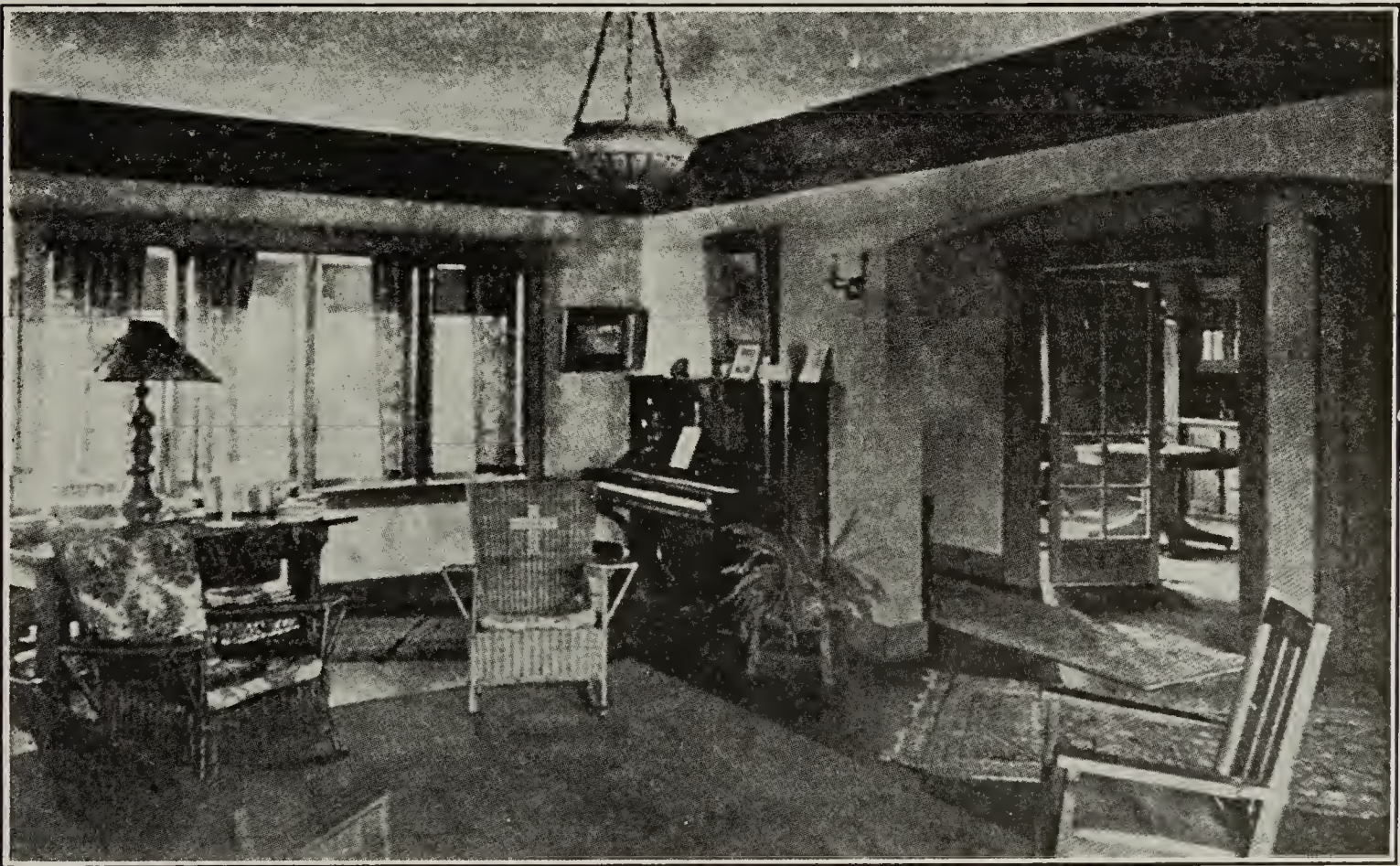
Elevations. Scale, $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1 \text{ ft.}$

decided convenience in inclement weather. This arrangement is not usually followed, in spite of its convenience, because it generally increases the insurance rates considerably.

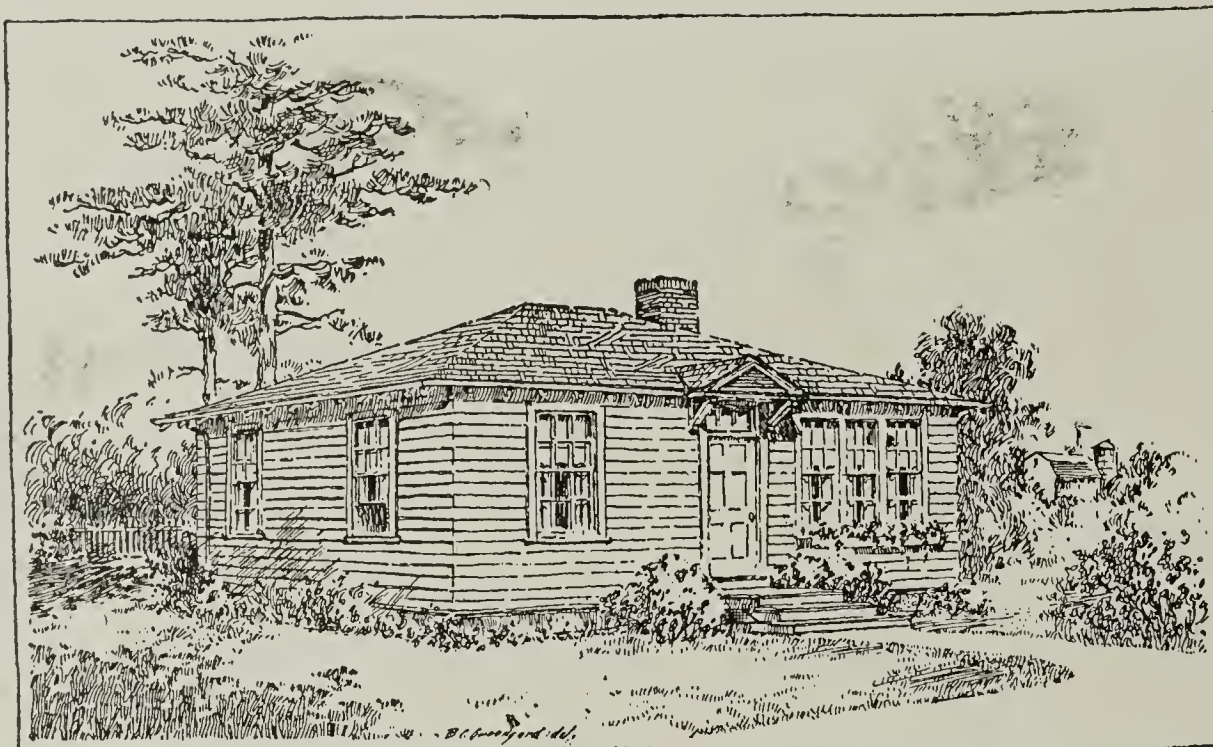
The "aeroplane" story of this chalet is ideal for a guest, since he will have entire privacy.



There is plenty of window space in this living room



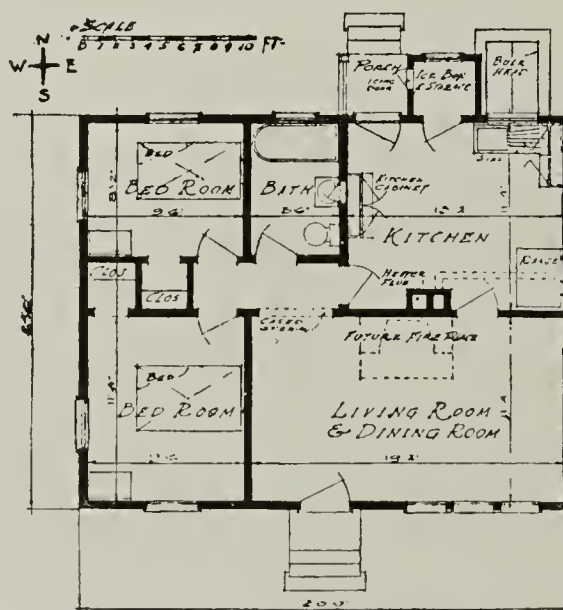
The living room and hall



Perspective sketch of low cost bungalow. R. S. Whiting, Architect

Low Cost Bungalow and How It Was Planned

The architect by referring to some recent residential work and analyzing actual costs is able, through comparison, to determine approximately the cost per square or cubic foot. By this means he is able to say about how many square feet in floor area can be allotted for a house not to exceed \$1,000. Assuming that a one-story house, with a cellar under a portion only, costs \$2,000, and by computation is found



Dotted lines show future additions

to contain, 1400 square feet—a house to cost \$1,000, must contain, therefore, approximately 700 square feet when built in the same locality and under similar conditions, with like materials.

The retail lumber merchant tells us that joists in 12-foot lengths are more economical than those in 10-foot lengths; therefore, we determine on twice this length for the total width of our house, or 24 feet. Dividing 700 square feet by the determined width we have approximately 30 feet for the length. Starting with a floor area, therefore, of 24 feet x 30 feet, the plan must be arranged to accommodate the necessary things and more, if possible.

There should be at least two bedrooms, one double and one single; a kitchen; bath; and a living-room, dining-room, and porch—or some economical combination of the latter three.

By dividing the plan lengthwise in two bays, each 12 feet in width for economy of floor framing, one dimension of our rooms is determined. The kitchen at the rear and north side occupies a space 11 feet 4 inches x 13 feet 2 inches, then the bath adjoining. The 9 feet 6 inches remaining, of the 30-foot length, gives us a small bedroom, 9 feet 6 inches x 8 feet 2 inches, and a large bedroom, 9 feet 6 inches x 11 feet 4 inches, allowing space for closets and entry.

The remaining space, 11 feet 4 inches x 19 feet 2 inches is to be divided into a living-room and dining-room, or a combination of both. A more homey and commodious effect may be obtained by making one large room out of the living-room and dining-room.

To keep the cost of the house within the stipulated sum, the fireplace, shown in dotted lines, in the living-room may be temporarily omitted. Exterior blinds may be omitted for the same reason.

The cellar may be excavated, under part of the house only, for an area of about 20 feet x 24 feet, for heater, storage of wood, coal and vegetables, but may be excavated the entire area at a very slight additional cost. When a second story is added, a stairs, both up and down, might replace the present entry and bath room, and the plumbing fixtures moved to a new location over the kitchen. The cellar can be entered temporarily through a bulkhead conveniently located outside.

Economy can be used in the selection of finished floors by using shorter lengths since such floors can be purchased at a considerable reduction over long lengths. The labor in laying shorter lengths has been found to be no more and in many cases less. Oftentimes enough pieces can be selected from several bundles of flooring having a particular grain or color and used as a border around a room, laying the remainder in the center space, which is usually covered by a rug.

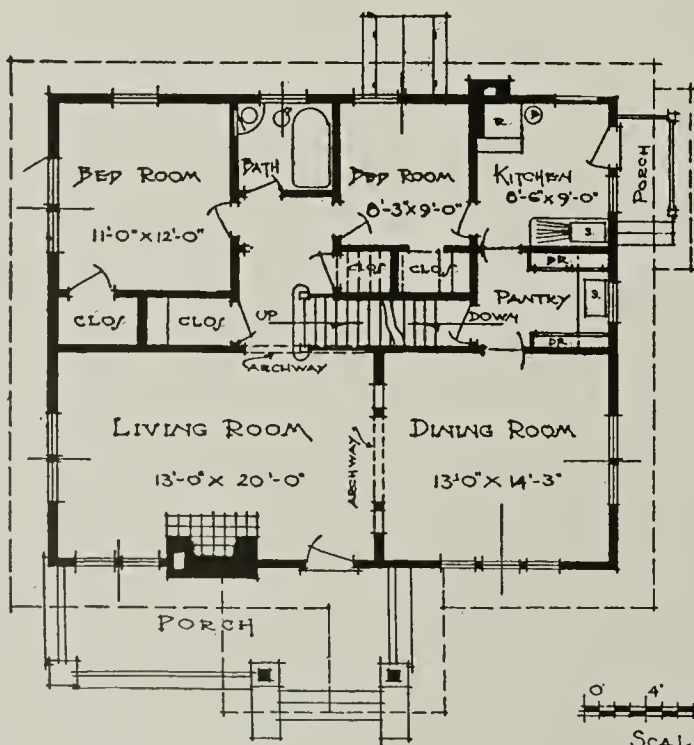
Careful consideration should be given the selection of windows, as certain standard sizes can be procured at a much less cost than others.

The exterior design is given good scale by the use of wide siding and the use of well proportioned windows, which should be selected from stock sizes carried by the dealer. Shingles make a most attractive exterior design also, and when stained some carefully selected color, harmonize with rural surroundings. Always paint exterior as well as interior woodwork; its appearance is improved and life extended. A brush coat of creosote given the sills and such other woodwork as may come in contact with the foundation walls or earth will prevent possible decay. Lap siding is ordinarily placed smooth side out, but if placed rough side out and given a brush coat of creosote it is made most attractive and is more lasting and less costly.

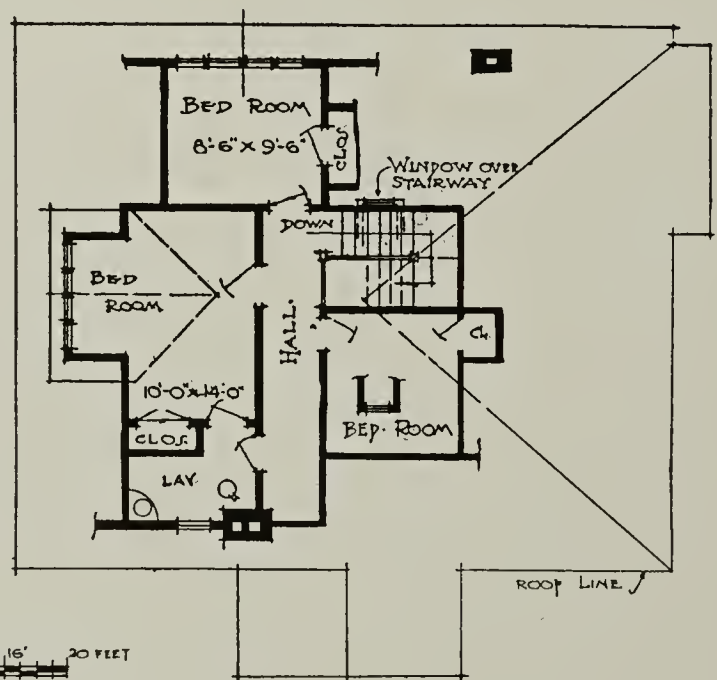
BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS



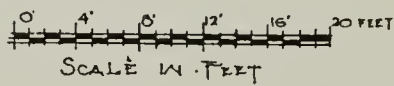
Frank T. Fellner, Architect



• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •



• ATTIC PLAN •



A Stucco and Half-timbered Bungalow

This little cottage shows a good use of the half-timber effect in a small house. The effect is confined to that part of the house constituting the second story, and forms a pleasing contrast to the stucco below. In fact, much of the charm of this cottage is due to this effect, for without it, the unrelieved surface of the walls would not present nearly so attractive an appearance.

The central point of interest lies in the front entrance and the stone chimney at its left. This latter is a good example of the tendency of to-day to place at least one of the chimneys on the front elevation as an aid to obtaining variety in the general appearance of the house.

The color scheme of the cottage is unusual and very interesting. The stucco work is a light buff, the half-timber and trim a yellow-brown, and the roof shingles are a green tinged with yellow. The stone chosen for the chimney has a bit of iron in it, and the slight rusting of it gives a yellowish tinge in streaks that harmonizes very well with the colors chosen for the house itself. This color scheme, it will be noted, depends on harmony for its effect, and the yellow tone all through is the means by which this is gained. Colors that are variations of the same primary or that have a large proportion of that primary color, always combine well.

The small second-story window at the left of the chimney is very small. A glance at the plan will show that there is no necessity for a large window here, as the only purpose served is to light and ventilate a toilet-room. Furthermore, this window, being a casement, allows twice as much ventilation as would a double-hung window, since the entire opening is available for the admission of air.

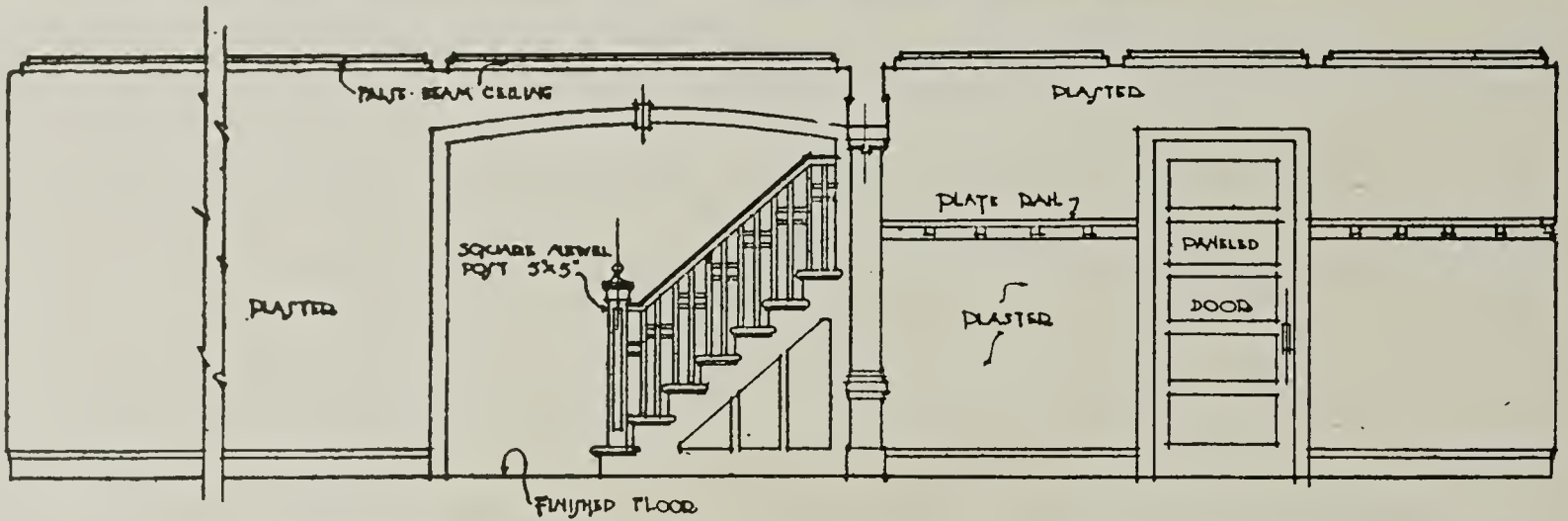
The dormer window at the right, however, is impractical in that it is too small for the bedroom which it ventilates and lights. It could be made larger without appreciably destroying the harmony of the design or defeating the probable purpose of the architect, which was to subordinate this window so that it would not cause the eye to wander from the main point of interest.

The first floor plan is well arranged. The two bedrooms and bathroom on the first floor are an increasingly popular feature, as it makes the house possess the convenience of an apartment, and eliminates climbing of stairs for elderly folk, to whom stairs often are objectionable.

The living-room and dining-room are semi-separated by an arched opening with columns at either side. Thus the two rooms are practically one. In fact, the opening is sometimes made almost the entire width of the dining-room, thus making it possible to have ample space for dancing and other social purposes. This is very desirable when there are young people in the house who are fond of entertaining.

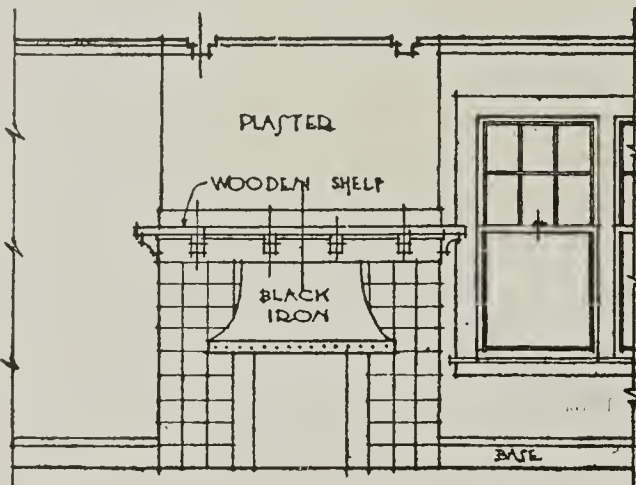
The stair arrangement is economical, they being semi-separated from the living-room by an arched opening. Some would prefer a door on the other side of the stairs, on account of the location of the bathroom.

The second story contains three bedrooms and a toilet-room. The front bedroom at the right would more probably be used as a store-room.

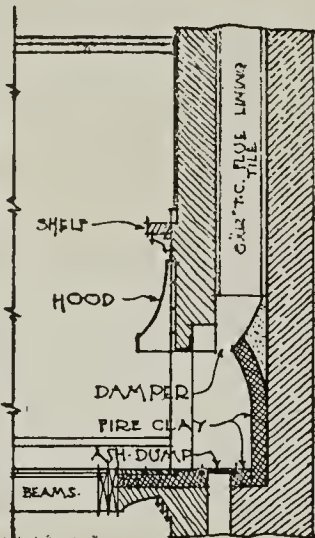


ELEVATION SHOWING LIVING AND DINING ROOMS

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 FEET
(LIGHTING FIXTURES NOT SHOWN)

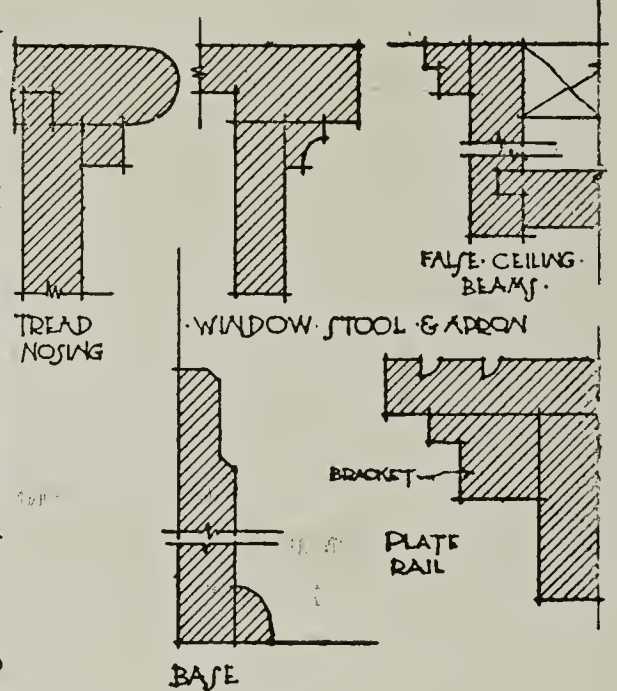


FIREPLACE ELEVATION



SECTION

...TILE FOR FIREPLACE TO BE RED MORAVIAN TILE 6"x6" SQUARE. CAST IRON DAMPER TO BE SET IN NECK OF FLUE. ORNAMENTAL HOOD OF BLACK IRON TO BE SECURELY SET IN POSITION AS SHOWN...



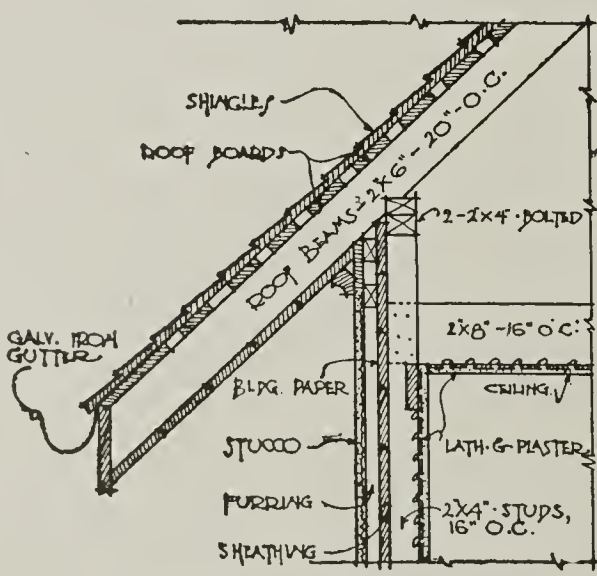
INTERIOR FINISH DETAILS

SCALE 0 1 2 3 INCHES

PLAN SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET

ELEVATION, PLAN & SECTION OF LIVING RM. FIREPLACE

SCALE 0 1 2 FEET
SCALE FOR FLOWER BOX BELOW

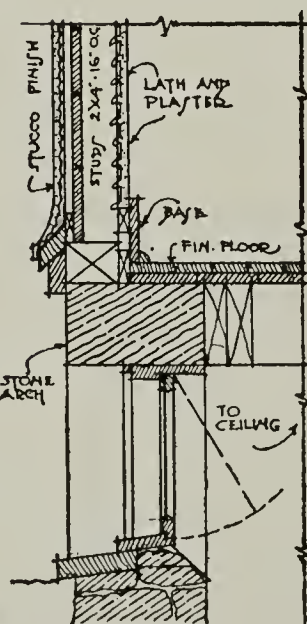


TYPICAL CORNICE DETAIL

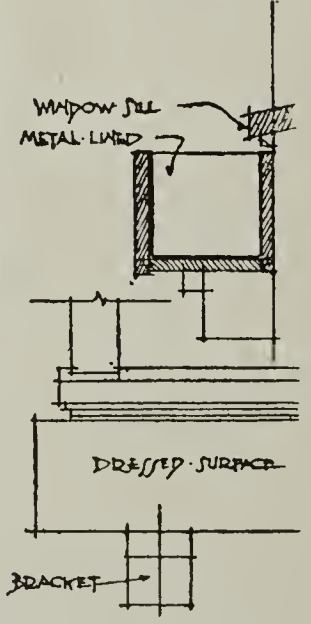
SCALE 0 1 2 3 FEET



ELEVATION
CELLAR WINDOW DETAIL



SECTION

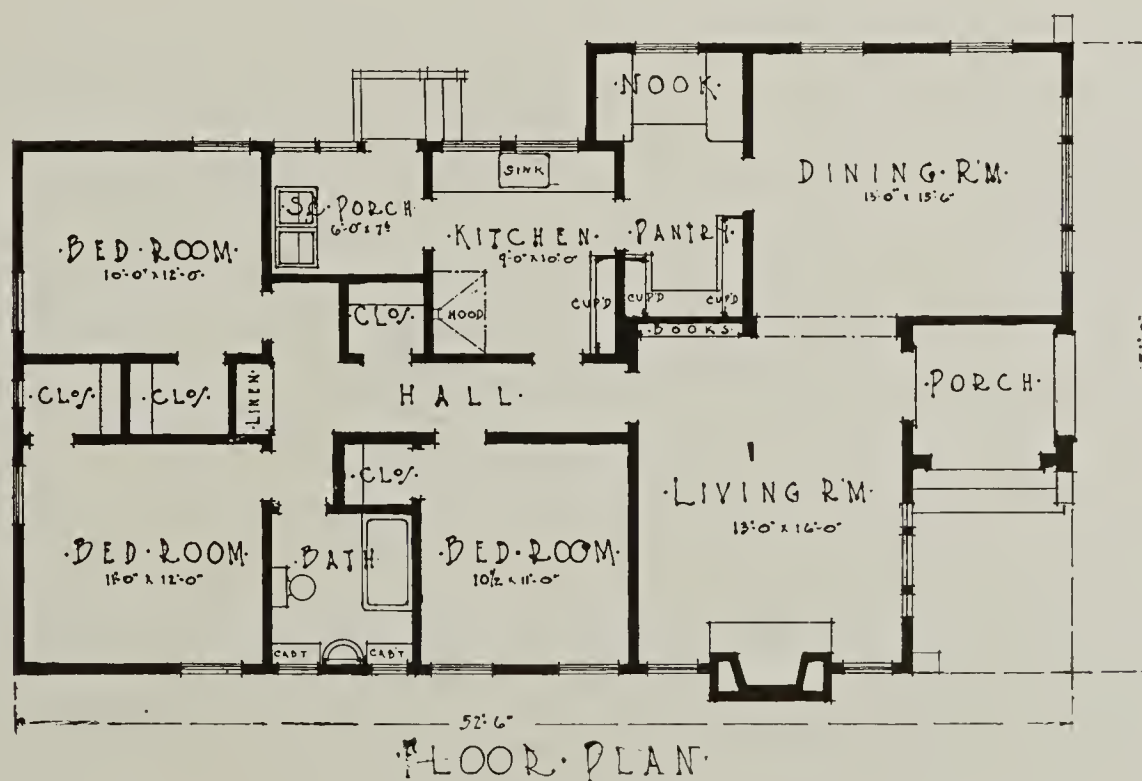


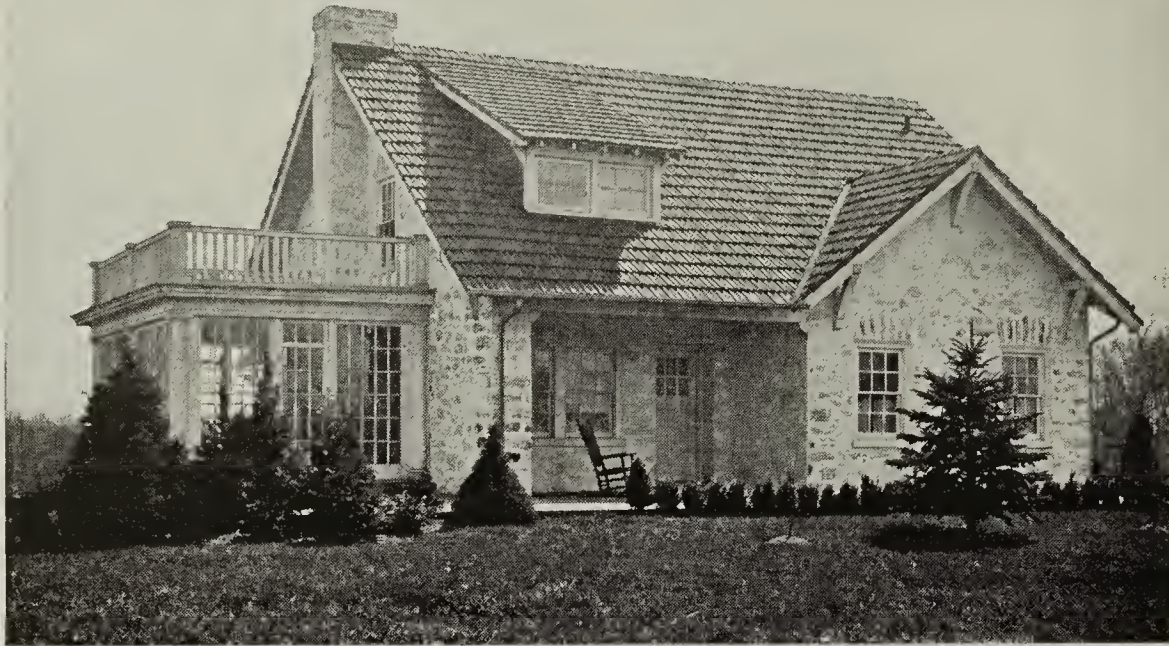
SECTION AND END ELEVATION OF BOX FOR FLOWERS



William Barber and J. A. Larralde, Architects

Charming Bungalow Design from California





Newton Flounders, Architect

Stone Bungalow with Five Rooms

Stone is always an interesting material with which to build a home, for it presents that appearance of permanency that is so much desired. And if there is good building stone to be had right in one's locality, the cost is frequently the same as it would be for frame.

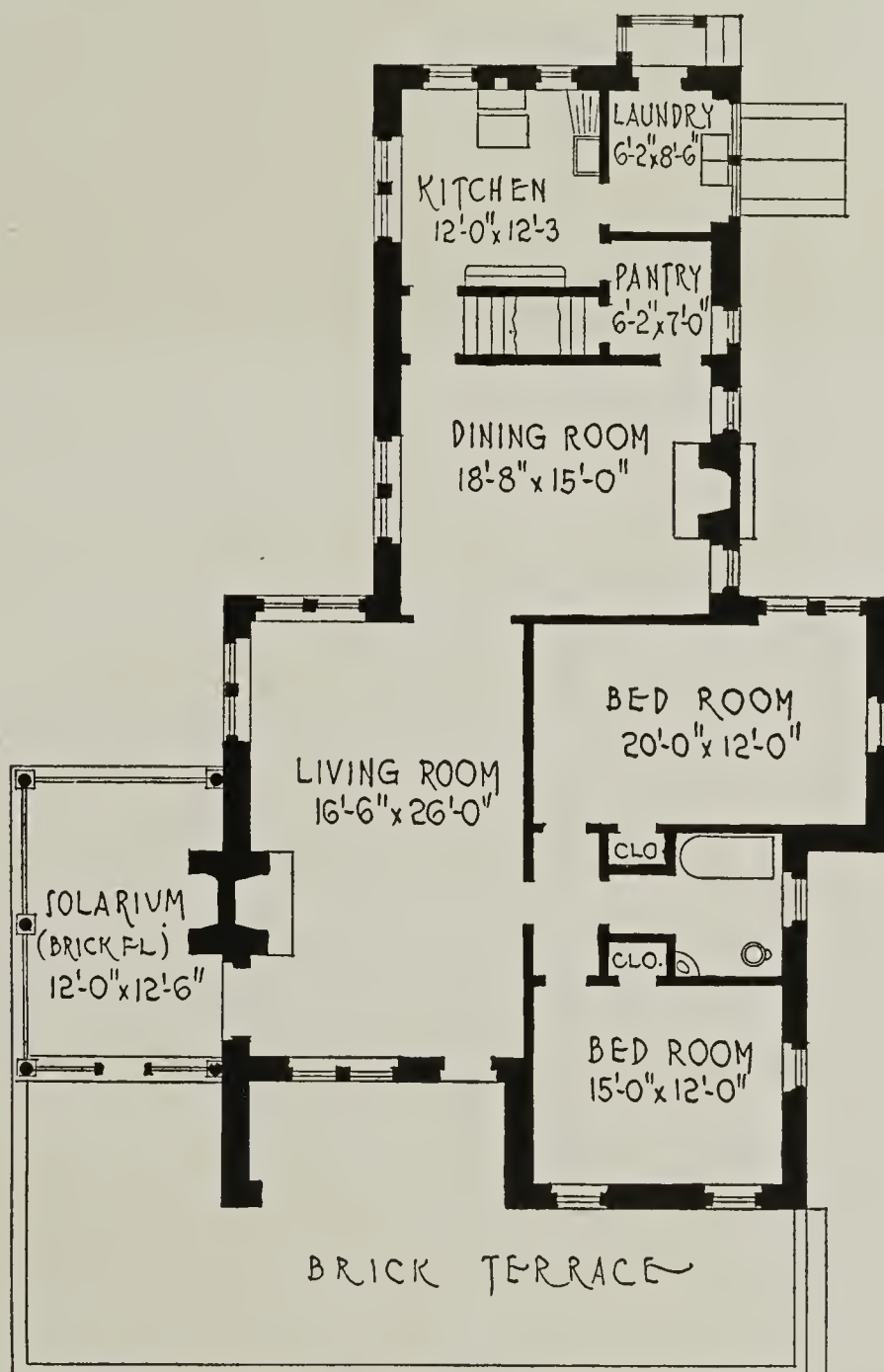


The Side of the Bungalow is an Interesting Study of Roof Lines

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS

This little home has a flat dormer in front that forms an unusual break. The roof is covered with clay tile and its red color is quite a contrast to the gray stone below which, with its wide mortar joints pointed up in white, makes a very interesting and striking picture in its setting of green trees and lawn.

One enters directly into the living room, which has a solarium or glass enclosed porch at one side. An interesting feature is the double fireplace, one side being in the living room and the other in the solarium.



The arrangement of the two bed rooms and the bath room, all shut off from the living room by a small passage, is a good one.

The dining room, pantry and kitchen are off by themselves in what is practically a wing. Thus cooking odors are kept from the rest of the house, which is a most desirable feature.

Indeed this little home, with all its five rooms having windows on two sides, is an almost ideal plan for a bungalow of this size.



The Roof is the Feature of this Los Angeles Home

E. B. Rust, Architect

Attractive Bungalow of Seven Rooms

The steeped-roofed little house illustrated here commends itself to the interest of home builders in a number of ways. In the first place, it is uncommonly attractive in outward appearance, and it is, moreover, of a style architecturally to be practical for any climate.

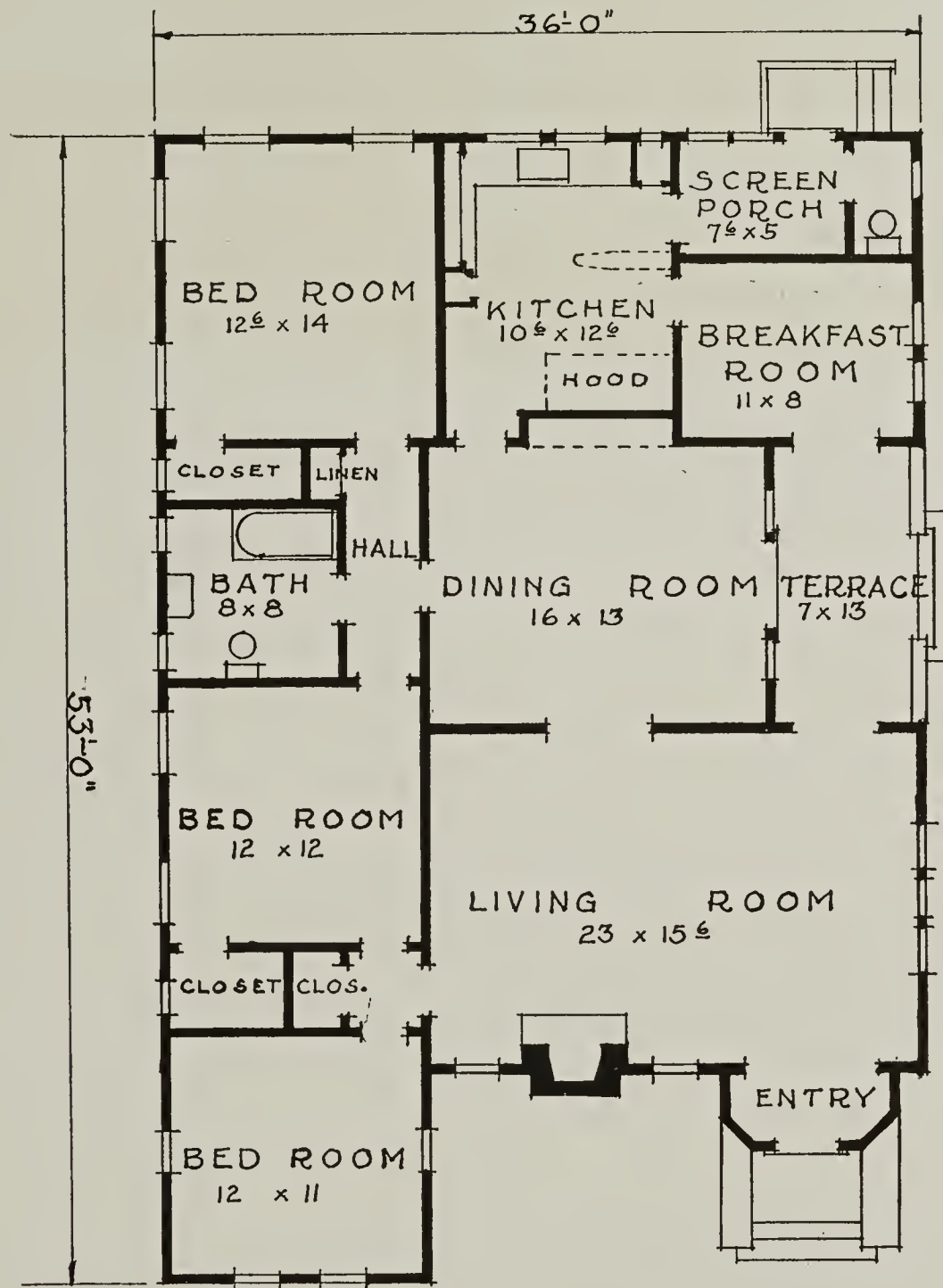
Having seven rooms, it is a much roomier house than its dimensions of thirty-six by fifty-three feet lead one to expect, which means that the floor space is handled most economically. The interior is further arranged very conveniently, and there are many excellent closets and built-in features to win the especial delight of the housewife.

The steep roof with its ornamented peaks, the chimney prominently situated on the front, the octagon-like entrance extension and various other well-handled details, together with a very effective color scheme, all combine to make the street view of the little house particularly attractive.

In studying the accompanying floor plan, it should be especially noticed that but very little space is required for providing hallway connections, and yet all parts

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS

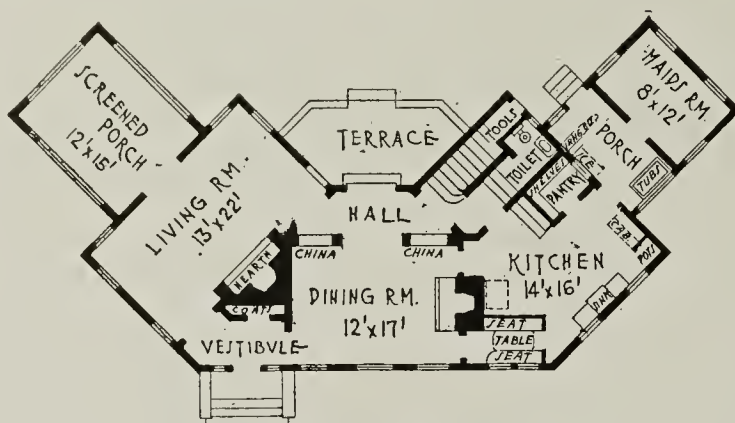
of the house are conveniently accessible. A possible change or two in the use of rooms also deserves to be brought to attention. The front bedroom, for instance, might be utilized as a den, and the little breakfast room would make either a very delightful sewing room or a play room for children.



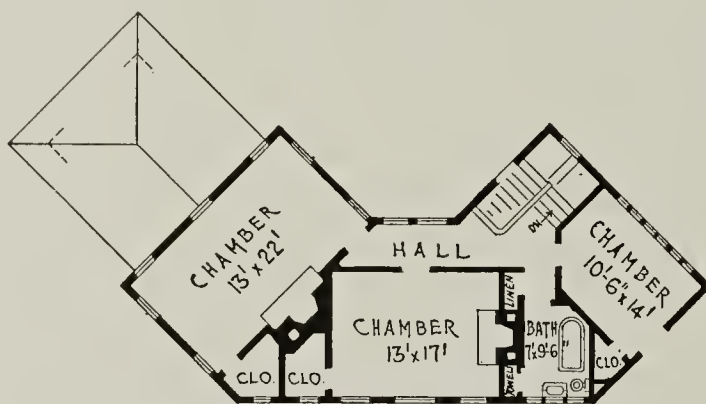
The house has neither basement nor furnace. However, had either been desired, a stairway might have been substituted for the little toilet room on the rear-entry porch.

The heat is furnished by several built-in gas radiators, and every modern convenience is provided.

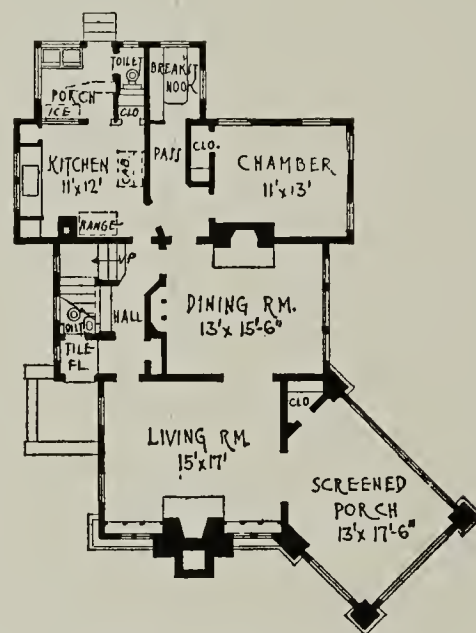
Four Florida Bungalow Homes



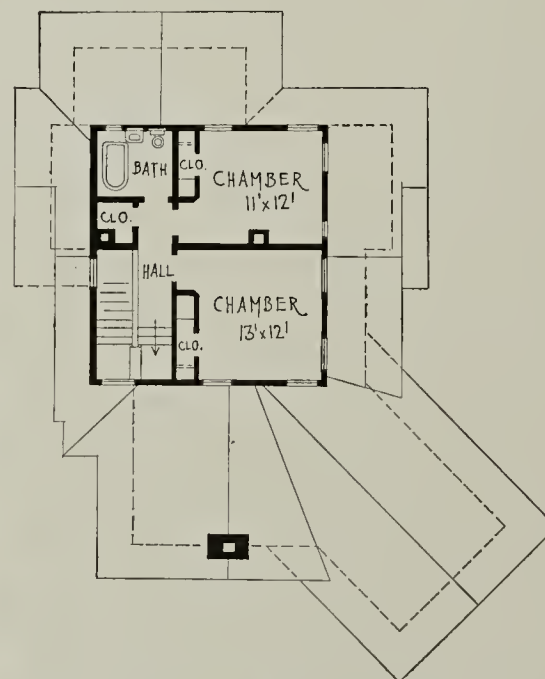
First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

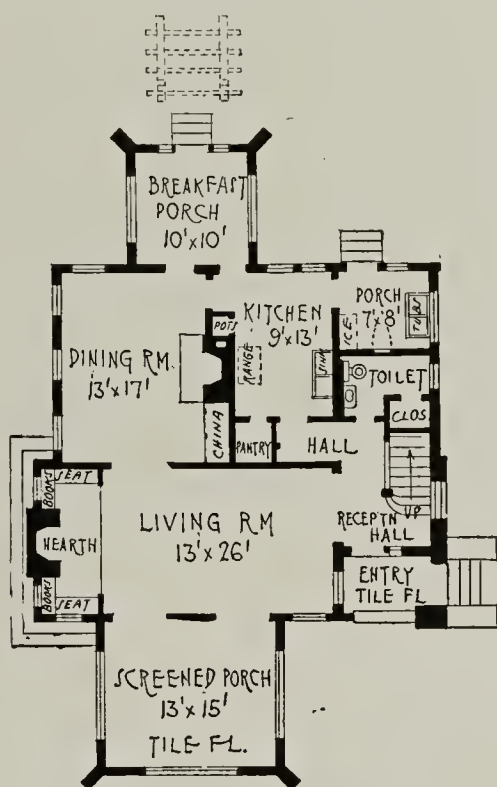


Second Floor Plan

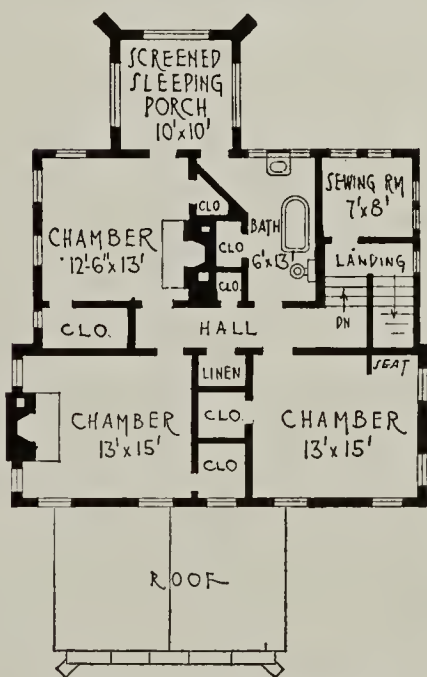




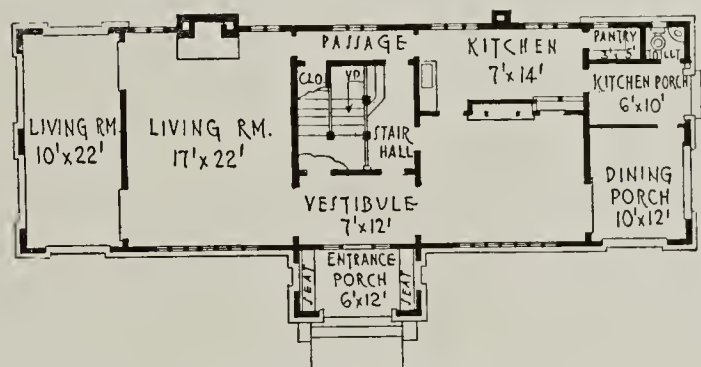
Henry H. Dupont,
Architect



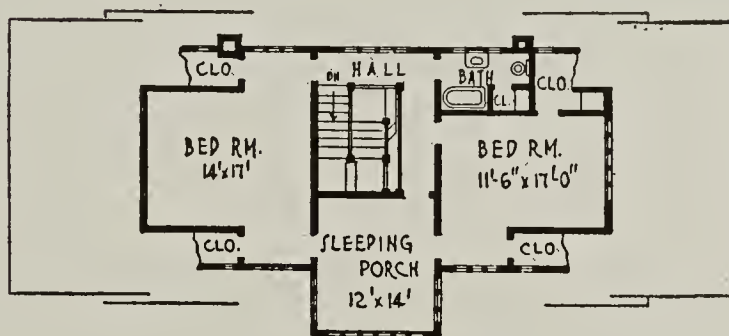
First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan





House for Dr. Aubry Saunders at Pensacola, Fla. W. C. Frieder, Architect

A Brick Bungalow Built in Florida

The design of this dwelling follows the lines of the popular bungalow type which, with its graceful sweep of roof, always is attractive. Being built of brick, with dark green vitrified tiles for the roof, the materials of which the house is constructed in themselves give it an individuality.

The main feature of the first floor plan is the arrangement of the family's quarters. The nursery, family chamber with bathroom adjoining, and sleeping porch constitute a separate suite of rooms by themselves, the advantage of this arrangement being readily apparent.

What is called the hall on the first story is really what might be termed the public living-room, the family living-room being on the second story. This is an unusual arrangement, yet it certainly gives the family a certain privacy and pleasure that could not easily be obtained by any other arrangement.

The image displays two architectural floor plans for a house, labeled 'First and second floor plans, scale 1/16" = 1 ft.'.

First Floor Plan (Left):

- Kitchen:** 15 x 12, featuring a sink, refrigerator, and gas & coal range.
- Dining Room:** 16 x 16, adjacent to the kitchen.
- Family Chamber:** 14 x 18, containing a bed and a dresser.
- Nursery:** 14 x 15, with a crib and a changing table.
- Hall:** 25 x 18, serving as the central corridor.
- Porch:** 42 x 14, a large front porch.
- Other features:** A terrace (8 x 34) leading to the porch, a bathroom (8 x 10), and various closets (wardrobe, linen, hat, etc.).

Second Floor Plan (Right):

- Living Room:** 25 x 15, featuring a fireplace and a billiard table.
- Guest Chambers:** Two rooms, one 14 x 16 and the other 14 x 15, each with a bed and a dresser.
- Bath:** 8 x 8, located near the guest chambers.
- Attic:** 17 x 29, accessible via a staircase.
- Balcony:** 11 x 7, attached to the living room.
- Other features:** A linen closet, a bookshelf, and a small porch area.

First and second floor plans, scale 1/16" = 1 ft.

Interior Decoration of the Bungalow

Bungalows from their very construction invite the harmonious in decoration and considerable taste can be shown in the selection of the proper background for one's furniture, etc.

Furniture selected for a bungalow home should not be of the ponderous heavy sort, but the more light and graceful sets fit in most charmingly in the smaller sized rooms. Painted sets of furniture for the dining nook and the bed-room seem to be most appropriate, as they show off well against a properly papered wall.

Wallpapers of today are made in so many charming designs that practically any scheme of interior decorating may be carried out most effectively at but small cost.

Paper can be used in so many different ways, for instance, a charming effect is obtained where one selects a floral or tree pattern, by simply cutting off the top so as to have the uneven surface of the edge of the tree or flowers, and above this putting a dado of plain paper, etc. Panel effects can be used, by using a plain paper and narrow binder and some figured wall paper.

Hangings add so much to the furnishing of the room that careful thought should be given to this subject. Sunfast Fabrics in all sorts of textures and colors can be obtained at moderate prices. For harmony, a simple rule to follow is to select hangings of a plain design, when the wallpaper is figured, and where a plain paper or paint is used, the hangings with a figured design may be used with charming effect.

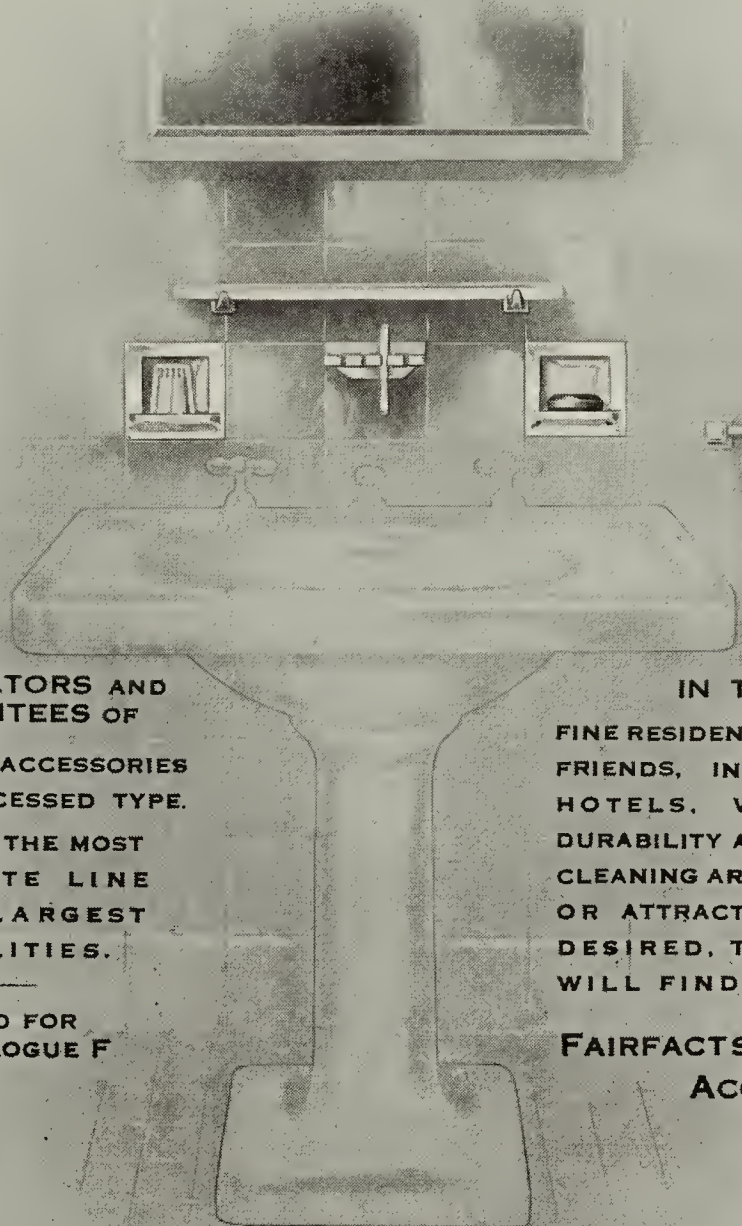
One must not overlook, in furnishing the home, the value of lace as a decorative material. In some cases, lace curtains alone look well, while in others, the design is enhanced by having a suitable over-drape which produces the effect of a frame.

To obtain the artistic effect in the hanging of curtains, over-drapes, etc., it is most essential that they be properly hung so that they do not sag, and this only can be accomplished if one has the right kind of curtain rods and fixtures. Rods can now be had flat which provides for stiffness and they are made single, double and triple to properly accommodate curtains and over-drapes.

The kitchen should not be overlooked. It is, obviously, one of your most important rooms and it should be as cheerful as any other.

The bathroom should also receive attention; try to introduce a little color into this room. It may only be a little border of tinted tiles, or the floor itself may be of colored tile. Use some of the different bathroom fixtures made of tile that may be built directly in the wall, such as soap dishes, toilet paper holders, sponge holders, electric heaters, etc. They are most convenient and add to one's comfort.

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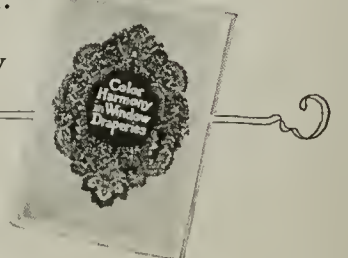
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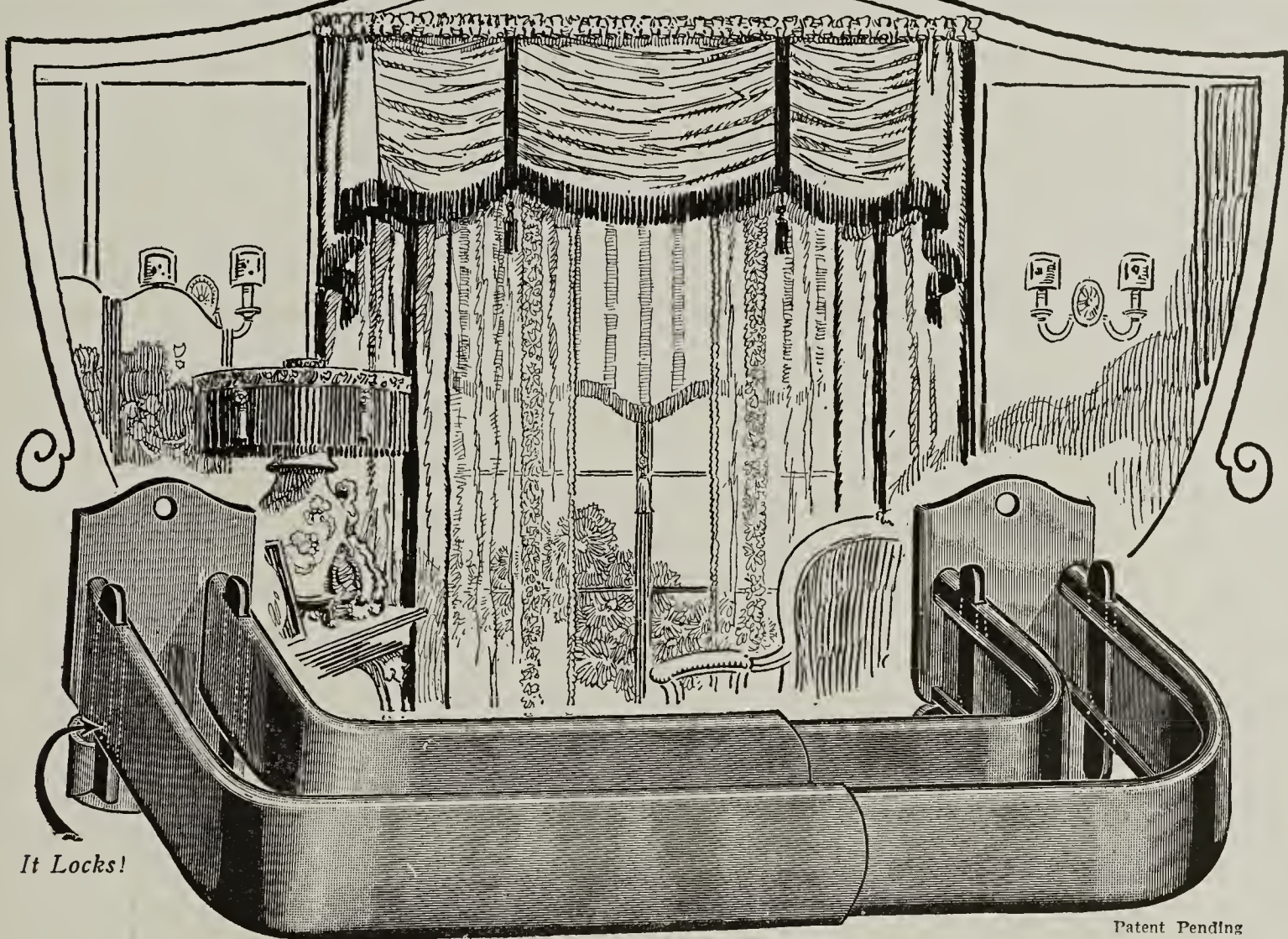
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No. 62

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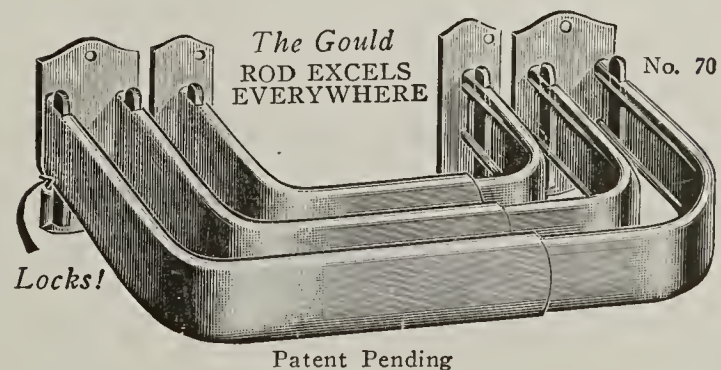
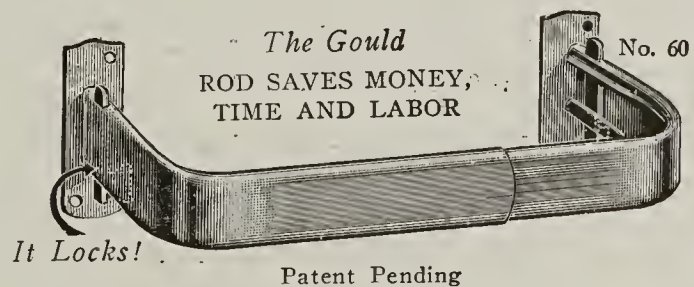
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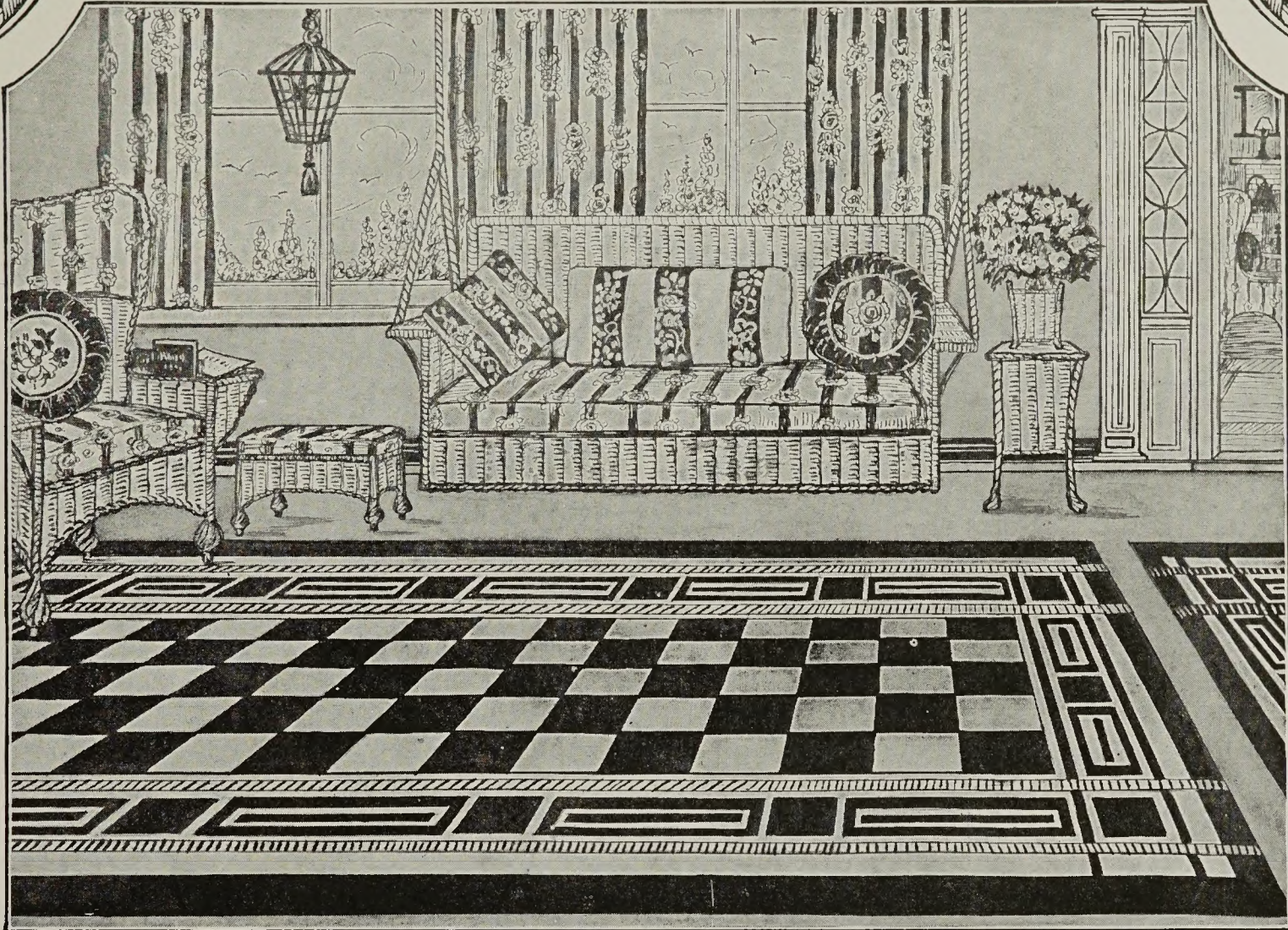
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